

Europe

NATO scowls at Franco

By Benjamin Wallis
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The United States has been mounting a quiet drive to "sell" Franco's Spain to the NATO alliance on the eve of President Ford's visit to the NATO summit and, incidentally, to Madrid. NATO allies, however, seem to be resisting.

In recent weeks U.S. ambassadors in the 14 other NATO capitals have been instructed to seek agreement for an "explicit" NATO tribute to Spain praising the latter's contribution to Western defense. While this would not mean actual membership for Spain in NATO, it would be a step in that direction. And it would please Gen. Francisco Franco with whom the U.S. is negotiating for another five-year extension of its military-base rights in his country.

Stiff opposition to any gesture toward General Franco, however, has arisen from NATO governments led, or influenced by, socialist factions: Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Britain. Their ideological distaste for General Franco's authoritarian rule burns undimmed 36 years after the Spanish Civil War.

"Why should we shake hands with Franco," they seem to be saying, "when the U.S. has a defense agreement with Spain that spares us the effort? We have our flank protected for us — and we are spared ideological pollution."

American strategists, with such unstable NATO allies as Portugal, Greece, and Turkey much on their minds, find this complacent attitude galling. Yet there is no use blinking at the facts: Not until General Franco has passed from the scene is NATO likely to open its ranks to Spain, where the word "guerrilla" was coined.

In fact it is reported that not even the NATO defense ministers, who will meet on the fringes of the "summit," are prepared to allude to Spain's defense role in their planned communiques. So President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger face the unhappy alternatives of trying to ram through an explicit tribute to Spain in the face of stubborn opposition or falling back on a unilateral American pat on the head for General Franco. Some passing reference to the Caudillo from Mr. Ford or Dr. Kissinger is the moose that the American mountain, after much laboring, is likely to bring forth.

U.S. reassures Europe

By Richard Neff
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Brussels
The key purpose of the NATO summit meeting here May 29-30 is to display to Allied public opinion that the United States' commitment to the defense of Europe is not affected by the American withdrawal from Indo-China.

President Ford's trip here will mark the first time he has visited Europe since becoming chief executive and the first time he has met the chiefs of many Allied governments.

Examples are the presence for the first time in NATO history of a radical revolutionary chief of government (Premier Vasco Goncalves of Portugal); the presence of both Greek and Turkish Premiers, whose nations talked last year of war with each other and are still feuding over Cyprus; the refusal of the French to send their President or Premier. (Paris will be represented by Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues.)

These headline catchers have no crucial effect on the basic U.S. commitment to Western Europe nor on close U.S. bonds with the European "anchorites" of the alliance — West Germany and Britain. Nevertheless, the American "re-commitment" may be partially



Spanish troops march in Madrid: with Franco gone they could swell the ranks of NATO

The planned Ford overnight stopover in Madrid May 31 is essentially a consolation prize for General Franco at a time when the United States wants to hold on to its nuclear submarine base at Rota, near the Strait of Gibraltar, and to continue using Spanish airspace, which one Pentagon strategist has described as the "door to the Mediterranean."

With General Franco nearing the end of a 40-year rule, with neighboring Portugal still bobbing like an erratic top, and with a shadowy "new Spain" emerging, U.S. policymakers are paying far more attention to Spain than is commonly supposed.

General Franco granted the United States the right to build military bases across his strategically valuable country during the Korean war, and ever since the U.S. has considered Spain an ally. But, to Spain's

chagrin, the U.S. never has put this in writing. Time and again, usually when the base rights have been up for 10-year, or 5-year extensions, General Franco has asked for a mutual defense treaty (i.e., automatic U.S. protection). Each time he has been fobbed off, with carefully drafted statements that come near, but not to the point.

Successive American officials have flattered the general, have commiserated with him that the U.S. Senate never would add Spain to the list of 41 countries with which the United States had defense pacts, and then have flowery, confident that Spain had nowhere else to turn and never would leave the United States out of its bases.

For 30 years General Franco, draped in offended dignity, has continued letting the U.S. use the bases and has taken the steadily

diminishing U.S. handouts in arms, aid, and cultural aid. He has also kept away for a mutual security treaty, the best thing to full NATO membership.

To Pentagon planners the continued nunciations of NATO social security, Spanish defense facilities, remain vital to NATO's security. Had the U.S. bases its nuclear submarine through which nuclear-weapons elements would flow to NATO in Torrijon and Sagunto where he conducted and fighter bombers and tankers are based. U.S. strategists hope that in the event of serious trouble Middle East or eastern Mediterranean which has balked in the past, would U.S. use its air facilities freely or in the other way.

Baader-Meinhof gang on trial

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
The trial of the four leaders of the West German Baader-Meinhof urban guerrilla gang, which began May 21, illustrates a fundamental problem faced by all Western democracies beset by the problem of terrorism: How can a state apply the traditional rules of a fair trial to persons who are totally committed to destroying the state?

The trial rules have been so altered from the norm in this case that from a traditional point of view it could be argued that it is not possible for the defendants to have a fair trial.

In the area of pre-trial publicity, for example, the newspapers have commonly referred to the defendants as murderers. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, in an address before the Bundestag (lower house) on April 25, said: "A release of these criminals, some of whom are still awaiting their trial, would have been an inconceivable strain for our state and for the safety of us all." (He was referring to a demand from the terrorists who stormed the German Embassy in Stockholm that imprisoned gang members be released.)

On the other hand, from the point of view of authorities who want to maintain order and lawfulness, the steps that they have taken in the legal battle have been forced by the terrorists themselves.

The defendants are accused of four murders, 24 attempted murders, and a string of bombings and acts of arson. They have

indicated little if any regard for their own lives.

After their arrest they chose sympathetic attorneys, many of whom have been excluded from the trial; they are suspect of complicity in the activities of a criminal gang.

The state is accusing the defendants together in one giant petition of guilt, but defense attorneys cannot do so together but just one client separately. The state is paying for the defense attorneys.

One scholar, one of the defense attorneys, told this newspaper that the traditional of a defense strategy statement at the beginning of the trial, to state what is to be argued, is being denied the defense. The state largely blocked the possibility of a political motives of the defendants.

A state prosecutor denies that the defendants' political motives are being raised. In interviews conducted by this newspaper with state prosecutors, however, they always have stressed that the offense which the defendants are accused of is criminal in nature and have nothing to do with politics. The officials grant that original defendants had a political purpose, but state's position is that terrorism has nothing to do with politics or political poses.

The first few days of the trial will be efforts by defense attorneys to get the forum they want for proving that the



Finback whale, one of several species threatened with extinction by Soviet and Japanese whalers

New weapon in save-the-whale battle

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
This year is critical for endangered species of whales.

Congress hopes to muzzle Japanese and Soviet harpoons with the threat of a trade boycott.

Toughest of several bills pending in Congress would require an "immediate embargo" of all products manufactured by any "foreign enterprise" engaged in commercial whaling.

This bill, sponsored by Rep. Alphonzo Bell (D-Calif.), takes aim at three Japanese

whaling companies and the Soviet Fisheries Agency, which among them catch 80 percent of the nearly 40,000 whales "harvested" yearly.

If Mr. Bell's bill becomes law, the Japanese firms — which also control other fishing companies — would lose more than \$100 million in annual sales of tuna, mackerel, salmon, crabs, and other fish to the U.S., according to Bell aide Craig Van Note.

Other bills would broaden existing authority of the U.S. Government to impose selective product embargoes if whaling nations exceed quotas set by the 15-nation International Whaling Commission (IWC) in London.

Japan and the Soviet Union, the only two nations engaged in pelagic (deep sea) whaling, now adhere to IWC meeting, and Congress wants to put pressure on the whalers to comply.

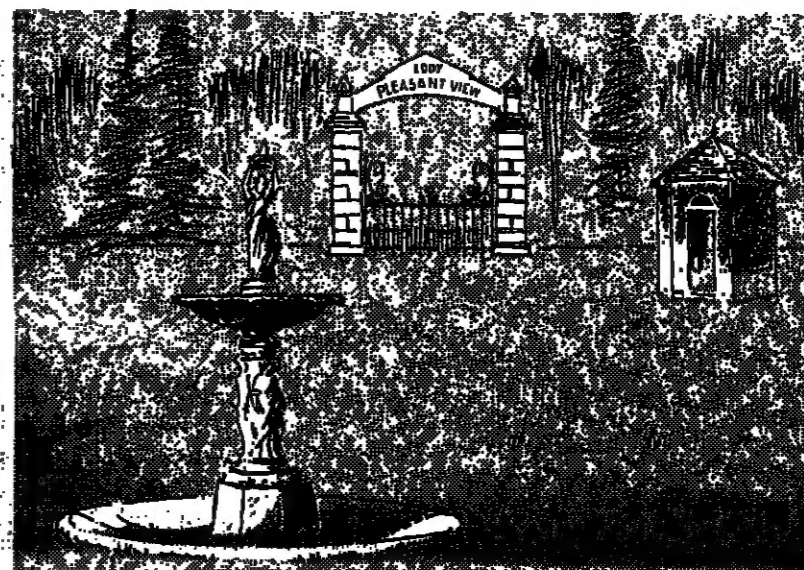
Key issue at the upcoming IWC meeting, says Prudence Fox of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), is the so-called "Australian amendment," adopted last year by the IWC with only Japan and the Soviet Union opposing.

This amendment, due to be implemented after the IWC sets 1976 whaling quotas in June, calls for a "selective moratorium" on killing any stock of whales deemed to be dangerously depleted.

Fewer whales, in other words, should be killed next year, though exact numbers for each species and stock remain to be set by the scientific committee of the IWC.

Since the whaling commission has no enforcement powers, Japan and the Soviet Union — who resist lower quotas — could "object" and go on fishing as before.

NEW EXHIBITS at the MARY BAKER EDDY MUSEUM



Historical items formerly on the grounds of the original Pleasant View home, Concord, New Hampshire can now be seen on the Museum grounds. They consist of the entrance arch, the fountain and the two summerhouses. They were recently donated to the Museum by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts.

The Museum has also just placed on special display a collection of 38 portraits of Mary Baker Eddy. Many of these depictions are tinted photographs, or are based on original photographs, so the reproductions are essentially accurate.

Guided Tours

Open weekdays except Mon. 10-5; Sun. 1-5; Mon. June 2, 10-12
Admission fee \$1.00; 12-20 25¢; Members of Longyear free

MARY BAKER EDDY MUSEUM
LONGYEAR HISTORICAL SOCIETY
120 Beaver Street, Brookline, MA 02146
(617) 277-8943

I Love To Read Fast!

A noted publisher reports there is a simple technique of rapid reading which should enable you to increase your reading speed and yet retain much more. Most people do not realize how much they could increase their pleasure, success and income by reading faster and more accurately.

According to this publisher, many people, regardless of their present reading skill, can use this simple technique to improve their reading ability to a remarkable degree. Whether reading stories, books, technical matter, it becomes possible to read sentences at a glance and entire pages in seconds with this method.

To acquaint the readers of this newspaper with the easy-to-follow rules for developing rapid reading skill, the company has printed full details of its interesting self-training method in a new booklet, "How to Read Faster and Retain More." mailed free to anyone who requests it. No obligation. Send your name, address, and zip code to: Reading, Dept. 880-42, Sherman Turnpike, Danbury, CT 06811. A postcard will do.

Oceans

Mayaguez and the sea law conference

By C. Robert Zelnick
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
A hotly controversial issue of international law underlies the seizure and rescue of the Mayaguez: How far offshore can any nation claim territorial rights?

So far, nations at the ongoing Law of the Sea Conference have been unable to agree on a solution acceptable to all. Much more work remains to be done, observers say.

The Cambodians claimed 12 miles off the island of Pulau Uai. The captain of the Mayaguez said his ship was about 8 1/2 miles from the island when the ship was seized. Ten South American nations claim 200 miles, to protect their fishing rights.

The United States, which for both military and commercial reasons recognizes territorial claims only up to three miles, has in the past claimed exclusive jurisdiction over mineral rights as far as 200 miles out to sea.

Efforts to resolve conflicting territorial claims at the Law of the Sea Conference have thus far been unsuccessful. Many observers attribute the difficulty to the success of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in setting oil prices in excess of \$10 per barrel and in establishing a possible precedent for other primary commodities.

Mineral rights have become so valuable that few nations are willing to yield territorial claims regardless of how excessive many believe them to be, it is explained.

The Mayaguez incident was the first within memory involving a civilian vessel apprehended in a matter that had nothing to do with fishing.

Even when such vessels "violate" the territorial waters of other nations they are entitled under international law to "innocent passage," legal observers explain.

The "innocent passage" concept involves a ship sailing through the territorial waters of a nation without engaging in any belligerent action — spying, making warlike actions — or disturbing any of the nation's mineral or fishing claims.

Most marine legal experts here indicate that the Mayaguez clearly was making an "innocent passage" — despite Cambodian claims that the ship deliberately violated Cambodian waters and had to be checked out.

The Mayaguez was the eighth American civilian vessel illegally seized on the high seas this year, according to State Department officials. Seven previous incidents have involved large, modern American tuna fishing boats taken into custody by Ecuador.

Ecuador, Chile, and Peru are among the South American nations claiming sovereign rights within 200 miles.

In the case of Ecuador, some of the American vessels seized this year have been taken 80 to 100 miles from shore.

PHILIP CHU LTD.

Custom-made FURNITURE



FINE JEWELRY
Jade • Diamonds • Pearls
Precious and Semi-Precious
Stones

MAIL ORDERS WELCOME

Write for free catalog
21 Harkow Rd., Kowloon, Hong Kong.

The great art swap is on

By Elizabeth Pond
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Leningrad
"This year is the year of exchanges between our museums and American museums," said Hermitage deputy director Vitali Suslov.
He had just been checking on the final restoration of some Hermitage treasures that will go on show in the Washington National Gallery next month. And in another hour he would welcome the latest courier with paintings from New York's Metropolitan Museum for an exhibition.

All together, the world-famous Hermitage Museum now has 12 or 13 exchanges with foreign museums annually. Like any museum director, Mr. Suslov would prefer to have the audience do the traveling rather than the fragile masterpieces. But as a second best, he is glad that political relaxation had made increasing East-West art exchanges possible in the past five or six years.

Mr. Suslov did not look particularly harried as he sat in his office in the Hermitage Winter Palace overlooking the Neva River. A large 18th-century French tapestry, Russian 19th-century malachite and gold vases, and the highly decorated domed ceiling in this former private theater of Catherine II combined to give a sense of serenity. But several times during the hour Mr. Suslov had to answer the importunate telephone to settle questions about the Hermitage exhibit going to Denmark next week and the Italian exhibit arriving here the week after that.

Museum officials on both sides speak of this year's Soviet-American exchanges with enthusiasm. Soviet works, going to the National Gallery and four other American museums this year and next under a private exchange arranged by industrialist Armand Hammer, include 30 pieces from the Hermitage's superb collection of Impressionists and earlier European paintings and 10 pieces from the Leningrad Russian Museum.

Among others, Mr. Suslov gave special mention in this exhibition to Caravaggio's "The Lute Player," Ruben's "The Stone Carriers," and Rembrandt's "David and Uriah."

Caravaggio's "The Lute Player," he said, is "one of the most characteristic of this marvelous artist. His pieces are very valuable because there are only a few examples in the world. We have only one in our museum, only one in the Soviet Union."

Ruben's "The Stone Carriers" is rare in that it is a landscape. And Rembrandt's "David and Uriah" shows the dramatic use of light in Rembrandt's second period. Half of the Soviet collection has never before gone outside this country.

On the American side Metropolitan Museum American curator John Howat commented that the Soviet museums are getting exceptionally fine works in the Metropolitan loan.

"I'm not sure the Russians know that," he noted. "In fact, I'm sure they don't."

Among others in this loan Mr. Howat especially praised "the best portrait of George Washington by Gilbert Stuart," George Caleb Brigham's "Fur Traders Descending the Mississippi," "one of the great masterpieces of American art," and Winslow Homer's "The Gulfstream," "the best of the best."

Mr. Howat is here supervising the installation of the last of the 100 Metropolitan paintings for the May 22 opening. The Soviet half of this official exchange is already on display in the United States in the first trip abroad of ancient Scythian gold artifacts.

Problems of preparing for all these exchanges include making sure that canvases are in top condition for shipping, protecting them in transit, and "keying them out" to their frames — making them taut again after transporting them in a slack state.



Leningrad's stately Hermitage Museum

A Russian poet's lot KGB questions about lack of a job and application to emigrate turned down

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Leningrad
Forty people were crammed into the room, sitting on a couch, stools, a mattress on the floor, and even on top of the upright piano. One apartment wall had been peeled back to the open brickwork, and photographs, posters, and chalk drawings decorated the other walls.

The hostess, in a floor-length gown, began the evening by reciting some of her poems from memory. Young men followed, usually declaiming, but occasionally underplaying their poetry in a monotone. The audience of other poets and friends sat in silent, rapt attention.

It was the tenth-odd poetry reading by unofficial Leningrad writers in the past two months. Like the previous poetry readings and their sister unofficial art shows, this one was not disrupted by Leningrad party or secret police officials.

For the time being this relative tolerance contrasts both with present-day Moscow and with the Leningrad of a few years ago. Moscow authorities have been "breaking up" an open-air exhibit of unofficial art last September, then after adverse publicity, permitted two later public exhibits.

When Moscow artists tried to continue with shows in their apartments last month, they said they were warned to stop by local officials. Last week one senior unorthodox artist, Oskar Rabin, said he was expelled from the Union of Graphic Artists because he participated in the apartment exhibits.

In recent months Leningrad authorities have been less forceful than Moscow authorities in curtailing unofficial art and poetry. Following the bulldozer incident Leningrad officials quietly allowed two unorthodox art shows to go on locally. One of these was held in the private apartment of poet Konstantin Kuzminsky in September, and the other was held in the Public House of Culture in December.

Leningrad now may be coming under the tougher Moscow policy on art, according to unofficial artists. Leningrad authorities said a few days ago that they would be no site available for the exhibit the artists requested for May 10.

For now the poetry readings that are kind of offshoot of the art shows are continuing, however. According to Mr. Kuzminsky, the readings were first discussed among 30 poets in February following the opening of the art shows. After the February 10 dissident novelist and playwright Vladimir Maramzin — in which Mr. Kuzminsky recanted and was given a warning sentence — some of the poets were afraid and dropped out, Mr. Kuzminsky said. But others stayed together and compiled a few bound copies of a written book of unorthodox poetry.

Mr. Kuzminsky insisted that this book is not illegal or underground, as there is nothing secret about it. A preliminary draft specifically forbids publication in an emigre journal.

Mr. Kuzminsky claimed the group which would like to issue more of the "books" in the style of the Writers Cooperative of the early 1930s — would willingly accept official censorship and objects only to the choices by editors in established publishing houses.

So far in the current period, Mr. Kuzminsky said, his apartment has not been searched by the KGB (secret police). He has been threatened with prosecution on a jobless "parasite" on the pattern of Leningrad poet Joseph Brodsky a dozen ago. He has had only numerous KGB questionings about his lack of a job, he said.

Mr. Kuzminsky, who is not a member of the official Union of Writers, earlier applied to emigrate to France but has been refused permission, he said.

Future of Panama pact hangs in the balance

By Richard L. Strout
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Another potential "Cambodia" sits on the doorstep of the United States — Panama.

A brand new treaty on the Canal Zone — after 11 years of on-and-off negotiation — waits only final touches, with Sen. Strom Thurmond (R) of South Carolina already announcing he has votes to defeat it.

Tension mounts in small, proud Panama where riots, Jan. 9 and 10, 1964, caused 24 casualties, and temporary severance of diplomatic relations.

Coming to implementation now is an eight-point preliminary "agreement on principles" signed at Panama Feb. 7, 1974, between Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Panama Minister of Foreign Affairs Juan Antonio Tack, promising a new treaty. It incorporates just those points which conservative Senators Thurmond, John L. McClellan, James O. Eastland, Herman E. Talmadge, Barry Goldwater, John Tower, Carl T. Curtis, Paul J. Fannin, Roman L. Hruska, and others to the number of 37 oppose.

A third of the Senate (34) can block a treaty. Developments seem hurrying the situation to a showdown. Foreign Minister Tack has been here in connection with the Organization of American States (OAS) meeting; diplomatic sources say the treaty issues have been reduced to a few, but vital, decisions. The Rev. Marcos G. McGrath, archbishop of Panama, a strong national advocate for treaty revision, is to hold a press conference here Wednesday.

Sides are being taken and the Women's National Democratic Club, through its board of governors, urges treaty ratification now rather than before the 1976 election.

Advertisement

Instant Spelling Dictionary

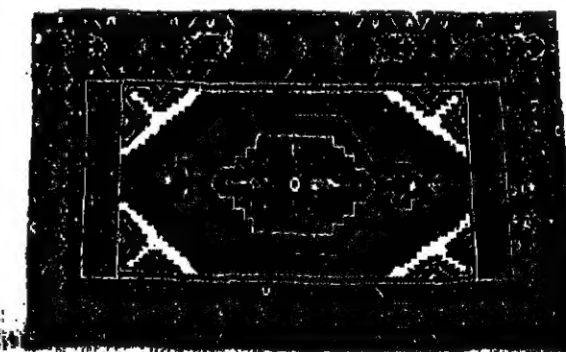
Nine out of ten times you consult a dictionary to check your spelling or to find out where a word may be divided with a hyphen. The new Instant Spelling Dictionary lists 25,000 words in large, easy-to-read type. It takes only a glance to look up a word and instantly find it correctly spelled and accented. In addition, words that are confused with other words are defined and cross-indexed. Words such as: AFFECT — EFFECT; CAPITAL — CAPITOL; PRINCIPLE — PRINCIPAL; etc. Once you own a copy, you'll use it many more times than your big, awkward dictionary.

The new, revised edition has complete punctuation rules, spelling rules, capitalization, compounding words, forms of address salutations, proofreaders marks, and over 1,000 abbreviations.

To introduce it to a greater number of people, Career Institute, the publisher is making it available to you for only \$2.95 postpaid. Money back if not satisfied. Simply send your check or money order to: Spelling Dictionary, Dept. 506-43, Sherman Turnpike, Danbury, CT 06816.

Arthur T Gregorian Inc Oriental Rugs

Established 1934



In anticipation of increasing prices we have been buying heavily the type of rugs that have graced the finest homes in America. Happily for you our prices are consistent with our ability to buy them in Persian bazaars, villages, and in nomadic encampments. We are their best customers for these precious rugs. You, too, can be our best customers in owning Gregorian rugs which you can enjoy in your generation and your children in theirs.

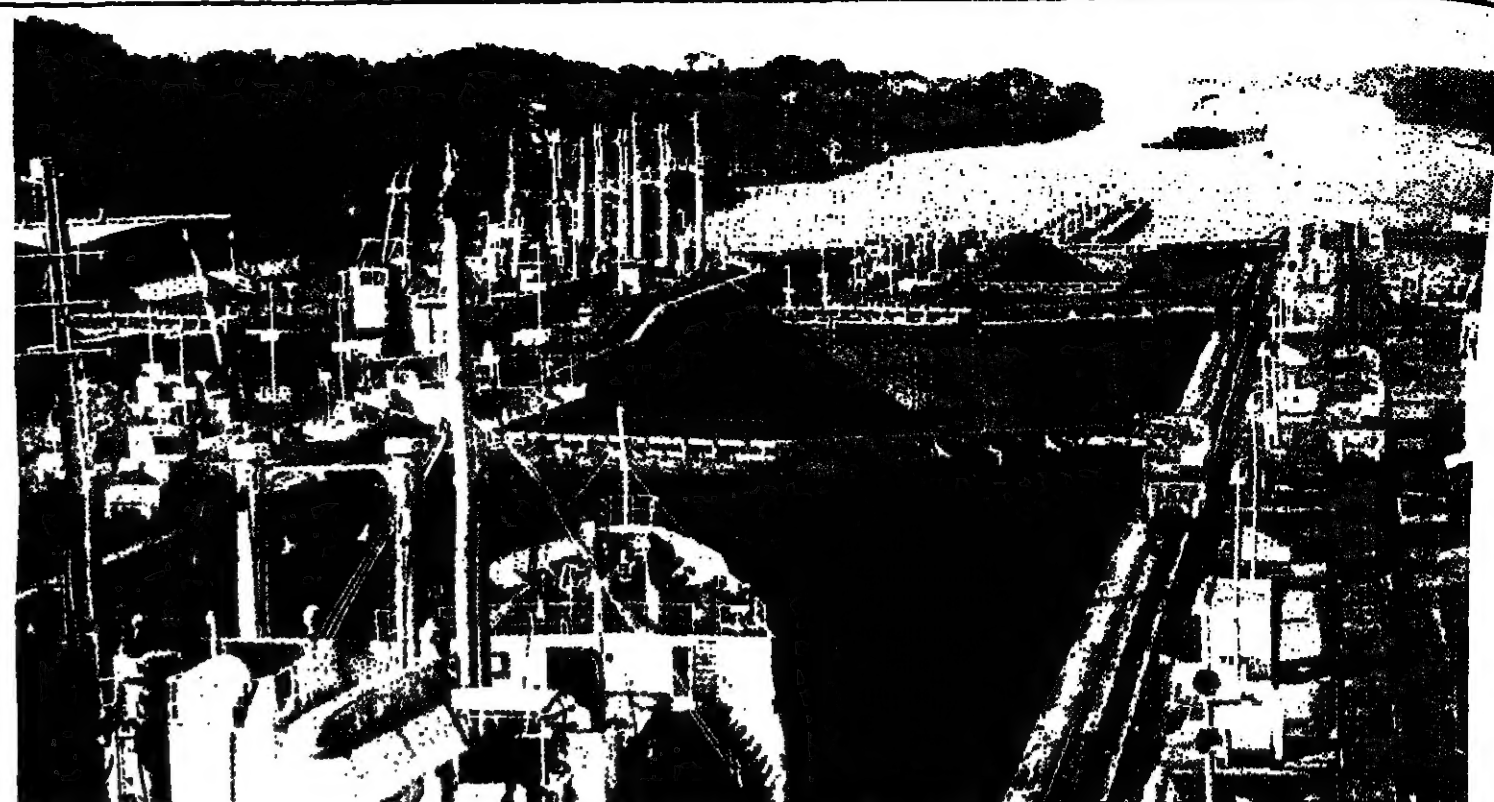
May we suggest you visit one of our two shops, whichever is most convenient to you.

We take your old orientals in trade.

In Massachusetts:
2284 Washington Street, Newton Lower Falls
Massachusetts 02162 (617) 244-2553

In Connecticut:
1253 Wilbur Cross Highway, (Berlin Turnpike),
Berlin, Connecticut 06037 (203) 828-8549

MONITOR advertisers appreciate YOU



Miraflores Lock, Panama Canal

In the 1964 election, President Johnson defended conciliation, candidates Goldwater charged "Uncle Sam has been treated as a weakling — as a spineless pushover — as a symbol of a country that no longer has the will or the nerve to protect its citizens abroad, to defend its honor, to speak up for its principles."

The Hay-Bunau Varilla Treaty of 1904 sliced Panama in two with a 10-mile canal zone, gave the United States powers as "if it were the sovereign of the territory," and extended the treaty "in perpetuity."

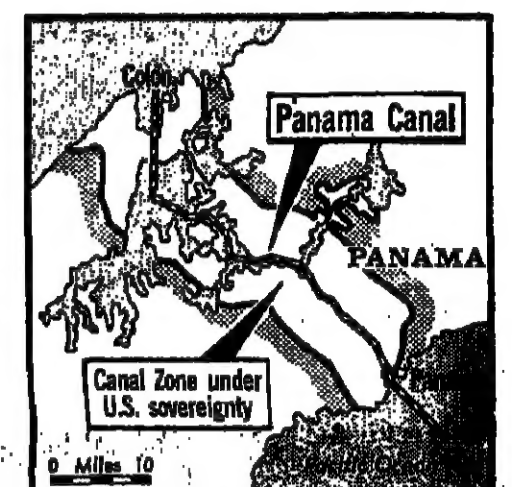
"I took the Canal Zone and let Congress debate," Theodore Roosevelt declared after Panama revolted from Colombia.

Despite treaty modifications in 70 years, Panama protests "colonial status." International events accentuate the problem:

- The world is dropping colonialism.
- "Third world" countries show increased militancy, expressed in the United Nations and elsewhere.

- Guerrilla warfare gives small countries a new weapon.
- Natural resources receive higher economic and political pay in the shrinking world and Panama's natural resource is its location and configuration.

The eight-point Kissinger-Tack "agreement on principles" promised, in part: "An entirely new interoceanic canal treaty" (abrogating the 1903 treaty); elimination of the concept of "perpetuity" and substitution of "a fixed termination date"; recognized territorial sovereignty of Panama; continued U.S. "operation, maintenance, protection, and defense of the canal" until the new, fixed-date treaty expired; larger phased participation by Panama in administration, protection, and operation of the canal.



Argentina wins OAS election

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Buenos Aires
The election of Alejandro Orfila, Argentine Ambassador in Washington, as secretary-general of the Organization of American States (OAS) gives Argentina a big geopolitical boost in this part of the world.

But it carries a number of implied risks for Argentina, too.

It is recognized here, for example, that the staunch opposition of neighboring Brazil to the Orfila candidacy during last week's voting in Washington will not dissipate quickly now that Mr. Orfila is in the secretary-general's chair.

As Argentina's traditional rival for South American hegemony, Brazil is very suspicious of Argentine actions. This attitude is likely to

continue and perhaps even grow as a result of Mr. Orfila's selection. The Jornal do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro's leading newspaper, called his election a "tragedy for the inter-American system."

Paraguay also is unhappy with the Orfila selection. For a year, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Raul Sapena Pastor was one of two active candidates for the OAS post. During this period, Argentina came out in favor of Mr. Sapena Pastor over Dominican Foreign Minister Victor Gomez Berge.

But last-minute Argentine pressure in the form of a decision of the government of President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron to openly support Mr. Orfila on the first ballot led the Paraguayans to withdraw Mr. Sapena Pastor's name.

Paraguayan-Argentine relations have taken a turn for the worse as a result.

Argentine observers recognize that these are not the only two risks that Argentina faces in having its man in the OAS chair.

For one thing, the hemisphere organization is in something of a state of crisis.

Many hemisphere nations question its continued usefulness. Some have advanced the idea that it ought to be scrapped, while others want a major revision in its charter to give it a more Latin American focus, perhaps eliminating the strong United States role in the organization.

The secretary-general is often the focus of this debate and Mr. Orfila will be walking "on egg shells," as one Argentine commentator put it.

There are, moreover, countless small problems and disagreements within the OAS which will sap much of Mr. Orfila's time. Argentine prestige stands to suffer if these problems cannot be dealt with readily.

All in all, Mr. Orfila's selection may well be a tactical triumph for Argentina. But it is not an unalloyed blessing.



Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko

Gromyko criticizes Kissinger

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor
Moscow
In an unusual move Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has criticized U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

In a major foreign-policy speech made only days before the two men met in Vienna for talks, Mr. Gromyko chastised Dr. Kissinger personally for supporting higher defense spending in the United States.

Other parts of Mr. Gromyko's sweeping foreign-policy review called for Israeli acceptance of a Palestinian state, criticized Dr. Kissinger's "step-by-step" approach in the Mideast as steps away from peace, and warned Japan against closer relations with China.

Neither Cambodia nor Laos was mentioned

in the Foreign Minister's speech, which was given at a celebration of the Warsaw Pact anniversary here.

Mr. Gromyko's personal criticism of Dr. Kissinger was striking, as Soviet leaders have refrained from all such public criticism since detente began some three years ago. In this period even articles in the Soviet press have generally shielded Dr. Kissinger and the American President and have saved their disapproval for "the Pentagon" or Sen. Henry M. Jackson or "enemies of detente" in the United States.

Mr. Gromyko's criticisms of step-by-step negotiations in the Mideast — without mentioning Dr. Kissinger by name — are not new, but they have been played down by the Soviets since Dr. Kissinger's failure to get a partial Mideast agreement two months ago.

Dayan: Seeking a comeback?

By Francis Ofner
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moshe Dayan, Israel's once charismatic hero figure, is writing his memoirs, which he hopes will help him make a political comeback.

The former defense minister feels that undeservedly he has been made a scapegoat for the initial setbacks of the Israeli forces in the October, 1973, war and thinks that his book will confirm this.

One weighty voice has been raised in Mr. Dayan's support: that of general of the reserve Yigael Yadin, one of Israel's top generals in the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948. General Yadin was a member of the five-man official commission that investigated all the military and political aspects of the 1973 war.

In its final report the commission refused to pass any judgment on the question of Mr. Dayan's ministerial responsibility. But General Yadin said recently: "Mr. Dayan cannot be called to account for the mistakes of the generals. The reproaches against him are not justified."

Handpicked by Israel's first prime minister, David Ben Gurion, as one of his "bright young men" for the leadership of the state, Mr. Dayan currently is at the nadir of his political career — merely a private member of the Knesset (parliament).

But he could become politically active again as soon as a suitable moment arrives. His adversaries say that such a moment precisely is what he is waiting for.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has no illusions about what Mr. Dayan's attitude would be if his Cabinet were in trouble. The same is true of former foreign minister Abba Eban. Politically Mr. Dayan and Mr. Eban are poles apart, but they would make common cause if it were a matter of bringing down the Rabin government, which they both dislike intensely. Mr. Eban has said that if he were to become prime minister, there would be a place in his Cabinet for Mr. Dayan, although not necessarily as defense minister.

Mr. Dayan is a member of the former Rafi splinter group now back within Mr. Rabin's Labor Party, but his socialism has never been more than skin deep, and he now is flirting with the right-wing nationalist opposition bloc.

It is by no means unthinkable that he might gather up his followers and secede from the Labor bloc in the Knesset to set up a new coalition of the right. In the meantime he is working hard on his book, scheduled to be published in London by the end of the year.

He already has circulated among members of the Rabin Cabinet several chapters dealing with the October war and the subsequent disengagement talks. So far none of the ministers who has seen the book has requested any deletions.



Moshe Dayan: pounding out memoirs

Turkish divorce bill enslaves women says ex-Premier

By Sam Cohen
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

A bill that would ease Turkish divorce laws has touched off a political storm and provoked women's groups even before its presentation to Parliament.

The bill was drafted by the Ministry of Justice, which is in the hands of the ultra-conservative wing of the four-party coalition government. The Minister of Justice, Ismail Muftuglu, is a member of the pro-Islamic National Salvation Party.

Vehement protests greeted the announcement, well publicized in the press, that the bill would lift certain restrictions and difficulties in obtaining divorces. Incompatibility and quarrels would be considered adequate grounds, and the courts also would be empowered to grant a divorce to any couple living apart for three or more years.

Under present laws the courts decide on divorce mainly in cases of immorality and unfaithfulness. Claims of incompatibility also are considered, but must be substantiated by the testimony of witnesses — and judges usually try to reconcile husband and wife. The courts also cannot grant a divorce if the wife does not want to separate.

Another amendment in the projected bill would reduce the minimum age for marriage for men from 17 to 15 and for women from 15 to 14. And the bill would cancel the system of alimony for life, regulating it instead to the economic and social position of the woman.

At first glance, the proposals would seem

liberal and up to date. In fact, the opposite is the case. The new measures are opposed strongly by progressive political forces as well as "emancipated" women, who maintain that passage of the bill would threaten women's rights and social status.

This argument might seem strange to a foreign observer or supporter of women's liberation or equal rights for women. However, the majority of Turkish women still are dependent economically on men. Because of this and social pressures — Turkish society does not look with approval on divorced women — they usually do not want divorce.

The president of the Union of Turkish Women, Mrs. Günsel Ozkaya, who long has campaigned for equal rights and emancipation, said that "Women in Turkey have not yet gained their economic independence. . . . They cannot adapt themselves to new conditions of life if they are left alone after years of marriage. . . . Therefore it would be unjust to leave the women to the mercy of men."

Former Premier Bulent Ecevit, leader of the Republican People's Party, also criticized the bill and said it would "make women slaves."

"A divorced woman losing all her economic and social security can never take her place in society," he said.

Other opponents see the bill as a demonstration of the concept of "a man's world" or "male superiority." The popular daily Gundayin commented that in the Islamic Ottoman Empire it was enough for a man to tell his wife, "I divorce you." The paper added, "the bill gives the impression that some people still

have that mentality and want to make it easier for men to change wives several times."

The provision ending the system of alimony for life (unless the divorcee remarries) is seen in the same context, although some social scientists stress that this system leads di-

vergees to sit at home instead of working.

Various women's organizations also cite the proposed reduction in the size for marriage, predicting that it is cause serious social problems and will further increase in the birth rate.

Shah of Iran warns of oil price rise

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Saudi Arabia and Iran have both warned the West of a possible new oil price increase in the autumn.

King Khalid's Saudi Government has notified the United States through oil industry channels that unless the dialogue between oil producers and consuming countries suspended in Paris last April 13 is resumed, the Saudis may stop arguing within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) for price stabilization.

Oilmen here do not expect OPEC's price freeze, supposed to last through September, to be affected until then. But they do believe that unless there is resumption of the consumer-producer talks, endorsed by U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in Kansas City, Missouri, last week, the OPEC meeting scheduled in Libreville, Gabon, in June may decide to end the freeze after September.

In the U.S. last week, the Shah of Iran said he expected a September price increase. He complained that inflation had robbed oil

revenues of 30 to 35 percent of their purchasing power.

Iran has been openly advocating "a restructuring" of oil production — meaning the current situation of oil surplus, price cutbacks — as well as the indexing of oil to those of inflation-hit commodities.

Saudi Arabia now shows signs of taking view that combinations of both these are necessary.

The Arab Press Service, a Saudi Beirut oil and economic reporting agency, quotes an OPEC expert as saying the economic commission "will study the situation of prices, inflation, the market differentials under the present production levels and related matters, and will make recommendations for the meeting."

OPEC, now including 13 members, soon gain three new ones: Mexico, the People's Republic of China, and reports circulating here.

Mexican President Echeverria said the Shah's recent visit confirmed that he would join if invited.

Israeli Cabinet split on peace policy as Ford summit nears

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The June meeting of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin with President Ford was closer, growing pressure is being exerted on the Israeli Government from diametrically opposing quarters: from both advocates of a flexible policy toward the Arabs and from hard-liners.

The supporters of both approaches are represented within Mr. Rabin's multi-party coalition government.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres is the leading hard-liner within the Cabinet. Prime Minister Rabin agrees with the Defense Minister on most major national issues these days — with Foreign Minister Yigal Allon

more often than not sharing their views. They constitute an inner group within the Cabinet.

But soft-liners are also represented at full Cabinet meetings, with Housing Minister Abraham Ofar being perhaps their most outspoken advocate. Only two days ago Mr. Ofar publicly disavowed the Prime Minister's pledge to establish a major urban center at the southern end of the Sinai peninsula. Furthermore, Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinovitch and Trade and Industry Minister Chaim Bar-Lev, a former Army chief of staff, are also known to have voiced "dovish" views.

This group of ministers from Mr. Rabin's Labor Party is further strengthened by members of the Cabinet from other parties in the coalition. These include the two representa-

tives of the Independent Liberal Party, Tourism Minister Moshe Kol, and Minister Without Portfolio Gideon Hausner as well as the left-wing Mapam Party Ministers, Shlomo Rosen (immigrant absorption) and Victor Shalomov (health).

Advocates of a more flexible peace policy have most recently been reinforced by extra-governmental forces.

First, a new and for the time being minor political party, Yaad, has just been formed. It consists of the three members in Parliament: of Mrs. Shulamit Aloni's Citizens Rights Party, of the dissident Labor Party member of Parliament, Arie Ellav, and of a breakaway group from the Labor Party's "ideological circle," led by former party-organ editor David Shoham.

Second, two formerly front-ranking national

figures have appealed publicly to the government to come forward with new proposals to break the negotiating stalemate.

One of them, Gen. Moshe Dayan, made an airport statement to this effect when returning from a lecture tour in the United States. The other, former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, appears to have embarked on an anti-state campaign of criticism of the government.

If Mr. Rabin had been subjected to the pressure only from soft-liners, he could perhaps have gone in their direction. But the demands from the opposite direction are as strong or maybe even stronger.

Caught in this cross-fire, Mr. Rabin and key Cabinet colleagues are careful not to disclose their thinking about the next steps Middle East peace efforts.

Vietnam joins Asian power game

Hanoi: Balking friends?

By Victor Zorza
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hanoi has summed up its victory in these words: "The Vietnamese people's strength has crushed the aggressive force of U.S. imperialism, the most powerful imperialist chieftain and the most vicious enemy of mankind, and has upset its counter-revolutionary global strategy, thus making an important contribution to the offensive posture of the [world] revolution."

These words, from the Army paper Quan Doi Nhan Dan, are being repeated in dozens of different ways in newspaper articles and radio broadcasts which stress the historic nature of the defeat inflicted on "four successive U.S. presidents." The United States, which after World War II became the world's "strongest nation," economically, came to believe that material power allowed it "to become an international gendarme," to rally the forces of "international capitalism," and to stop the forces of socialism.

It perceived Vietnam — "correctly" — as the focus of the contradictions between socialism and capitalism, independence and neo-colonialism, says the party paper Nhan Dan. It therefore sought to build in Vietnam a "dike to hold back the red wave that was flooding Southeast Asia." Thus did Vietnam become the testing ground of U.S. power and prestige, "as the aggressors themselves often affirmed." But what the test proved was that U.S. power was "limited," and that its limits have "reached breaking point." Its defeat showed that America would never again be able to act as an international — "or even regional" — gendarme.

Never before had the world situation been "as good as it is today," never had imperialism experienced "such fierce crises and contradictions, or been weaker, than now." The world revolutionary forces "are, clearly, in the strongest offensive position they have ever had," while the imperialists' capability to wage war is becoming "increasingly" limited. "Thus, the world revolution now has better conditions under which to develop."

But what will Hanoi do with its victory, now that it has got it? At the end of last year, the

Hanoi dailies carried a series of articles by Gen. Nguyen Vo Glap, the defense minister, of the kind that he has often published before on the eve of a major offensive. He insisted on the importance of Marxist-Leninist precepts, but he presented them in a nationalist Vietnamese sauce which neither Moscow nor Peking would find to its taste. In a similar series of articles which he wrote more than 15 years ago to celebrate the victory of Dien Bien Phu, General Glap explained why the Vietnamese revolution differed from both Russia's and China's, and why it followed its own path.

Ever since then Hanoi has sought to present its own revolutionary model as more relevant to the needs of the many nations suffering under the "neo-colonial" yoke. This Marxist-nationalist mixture was usually present discreetly, so long as Hanoi was dependent on Soviet and Chinese arms aid, but the triumphal ending of the war may remove some of the earlier inhibitions.

Both Moscow and Peking see Indo-China as the route to influence in large areas of Asia. They may be as wrong as Washington was, but great powers do not learn from each other's mistakes. In competing for influence in Hanoi, they may — as great powers often do — seek a degree of control which the Vietnamese would see as infringing their own independence, as has happened on earlier occasions when Sino-Soviet rivalry was focused on Hanoi.

Both the Kremlin and Peking may feel entitled to some reward for their arms aid, but Hanoi may prefer to pay in agricultural produce rather than in strategic facilities and in political influence. To protect itself against too tight an embrace by its big brothers, while extracting continued economic aid from them, Hanoi will need allies in the world communist movement and in the "national liberation movement," where Moscow and Peking are competing for influence. One way to gain such allies is to obtain recognition of Hanoi's own "revolutionary model," and to inspire its emulation if possible.

This is where the intense nationalism of the Vietnamese communists, which leads them to claim a unique role in developing a model suitable for other nations, could cause them to become a challenge to both Moscow and



AP photo

The conqueror asks price of cameras in Saigon market

Peking. In the peans of victory this theme is muted, while the United States is exorcised. But the United States is withdrawing from the area. In the long run Russia and China could present a greater threat to Vietnam, precisely

because all three are communist, and because the two bigger powers have imperial ambitions in the area.

©1975 Victor Zorza

Thai student protest revived by swashbuckling ship rescue

By Daniel Southerland
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bangkok, Thailand — By supporting student demonstrations against the United States, Thai Government leaders may have helped unleash a tiger that could turn on them.

Left-leaning student activists and Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj found themselves on the same side against the United States when President Ford sent the Marines to Thailand as part of the operation to rescue the merchant ship Mayaguez off Cambodia.

The Thai Government protested that the landing of marines at a base on the Gulf of Siam was a violation of Thailand's sovereignty. The government then gave more than just tacit support to the student demonstrations against the United States that erupted after the incident, apparently in the hope that the demonstrations would strengthen its case.

The United States has delivered an official letter of regret to the Thai Government. Both the government and the students had demanded an "apology." High-ranking government officials said they were satisfied with the U.S. letter. But some people are wondering whether it will satisfy the students.

"The government is going through the process of reviewing its relations with the United States, and before long a semblance of normality will return to Thai-U.S. relations," predicted a Western diplomat.

"But what will remain a problem is that the students now are mobilized," he said, "and

they could make things very difficult for this government."

The government consists of a fragile coalition of political parties that many observers expect to collapse before the end of this year.

Several activist leaders who had been working quietly behind the scenes in recent months suddenly emerged in the political forefront during the uproar over the Mayaguez incident. At the peak of a three-day demonstration in front of the U.S. Embassy in Bangkok, they mobilized about 6,000 protesters.

This tall-tale story of some of the huge crowds they had gathered in the past. But it was a highly respectable showing when one considers that university students are currently on vacation, making it much more difficult to assemble a crowd than it would be when classes were in session.

The student movement is badly divided, and the activists do not appear to enjoy as much popular support as they did two years ago when they moved against the military government. But they have shown that, given an issue of broad appeal, they still can gather enough strength to wield considerable influence.

In their protest against the U.S. the students produced some of the strongest insults they could think of. Among other things, they hung a rubber shower slipper over the Seal of the United States at the front gate of the U.S. Embassy. The insult was considered particularly strong because, in the Thai view, the foot is the most distasteful part of the human anatomy.

Pathet Lao oust Americans

After toppling right-wing leadership
Laotian Reds put pressure on U.S.

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vientiane, Laos — Once again under the threat of violence American officials have had to flee a town in Indo-China, this time in relatively peaceful but left-leaning Laos. And in yet another Laotian town three American aid officials were being held hostage by student demonstrators.

The turn toward greater violence casts considerable doubt over the future of the American aid program here.

In the royal capital of Luang Prabang, in northern Laos, a sizable anti-American demonstration recently resulted in the evacuation of 11 American officials. The demonstrators broke into a U.S. aid compound and threw chairs and typewriters through the windows.

The Americans left Luang Prabang for Vientiane, the administrative capital, aboard chartered airplanes. None of the Americans was harmed.

But the situation was more serious for three American aid officials being held hostage by student demonstrators in Savannakhet in southern Laos.

The Laotian coalition government announced Thursday that it was sending a joint team to negotiate the release of the three officials. The students had threatened the lives of the hostages unless a series of demands was met.

Although not necessarily directly organized by the pro-communist Pathet Lao, the anti-American demonstrators certainly have had

the encouragement of the Pathet Lao, who now hold the upper hand in this country. The demonstrations have coincided with a series of carefully orchestrated moves aimed at reducing the influence of the right-wing generals and politicians who once had enjoyed strong American support. Within two weeks, in the face of Pathet Lao military and political pressures, the right-wing leadership has collapsed. A number of leading rightist generals and government officials have fled the country.

Until the demonstration, American officials at the U.S. Embassy in Vientiane remained fairly confident that officials of the coalition government meant what they said when they declared that they "wanted to maintain friendly relations with the United States" and the American aid program here. Now the Americans are not so sure. At the moment, the U.S. is providing about \$90 million a year in military and economic assistance to Laos.

Laos officials also had promised protection for American personnel and property. But it was apparently only after the offices in Luang Prabang had been vandalized that a police patrol arrived to inspect the scene. Reports from Savannakhet were too sketchy to determine whether the police had attempted to provide protection there.

The demonstrations are forcing the U.S. to reduce its presence in Laos more rapidly than originally was planned. There are fewer than 350 American Government employees here at the moment.

A crucial shortage of gas builds up nationwide

By John D. Moorhead
Business and financial writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

A fabric mill in Virginia is scrambling to avoid a shutdown this coming winter — which would idle 10,000 — for lack of natural gas. The same danger faces fertilizer makers, manufacturers of glass products, Arizona farmers who must irrigate their land, and bakers of bread for the residents of Boston. They all depend on natural gas, which is getting scarcer and scarcer.

"After 20 years of price regulation, what we have is a total breakdown of the system," says Rush Moody Jr., a former vice-chairman of the Federal Power Commission. "The gas shortage is very real and is growing worse every day."

Proven domestic reserves of natural gas at the end of 1973 were about 250 trillion cubic feet, which at current levels of consumption would last about 11 years, according to a study by the Argus Research Corporation. Undiscovered reserves might add another 23 years to this figure, a recent National Academy of Sciences report finds.

A new study of the problem at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is one more voice in a chorus urging an end to regulation. The Federal Power Commission regulates the price of natural gas which moves in interstate commerce. The regulated price is set at the same time, gas sold in states like Louisiana and Texas where it is drawn from the earth is bringing 75 cents to \$1.50 per mcf.

This situation spells shortages for the states which depend on interstate pipelines, and gas curtailments in the New England area, for example, are running at 21 percent, says a spokesman for the New England Gas Association. So far industrial users who have been cut back have been able to make up the shortfall with alternate fuels, but they are concerned about the future.

The new study, released May 19 by the American Enterprise Institute, a publicly supported research organization, recommends a phased elimination of regulatory controls as the most effective way to cut the shortage.

"Higher prices would... add to incentives for exploratory drilling, and the drilling would increase new discoveries" of gas, according to Paul MacAvoy and Robert Pindyck, the MIT professors who prepared the study using computer modeling techniques.

Advocates of deregulation also argue that higher prices will dampen demand. Such deregulation, however, would end the favored position of residential users of natural gas, who benefit from low prices and are effectively shielded from supply curtailments under present policy.

Removal of regulation is opposed by economists who argue that "there is strong evidence that the present unavailability of gas supply is related to the speculative anticipations of significantly higher prices."

The Senate Commerce Committee recently approved a bill partially deregulating natural gas, which the full Senate is expected to consider after the Memorial Day recess. Rep. John D. Dingell (D) of Michigan has said he will hold House subcommittee hearings on the issue soon.

The MacAvoy-Pindyck study considers three options other than deregulation — price freezes, area rate regulation, and regulated price increases — and finds that significant shortages would continue under all three.

Ford's post-Vietnam policy

Talk toughly and carry a big carrot

By Geoffrey Godsell
Overseas news editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

The Ford administration has moved another step forward in its two-pronged post-Indo-China policy of shoring up faltering alliances and of simultaneously warning potential foes or troublemakers not to underestimate U.S. tolerance of being pushed around.

The latest piece to fall into place in the shoring up of alliances is the Senate vote in Washington reversing the ban on U.S. aid to Turkey imposed by Congress last February in defiance of White House and State Department wishes.

The Senate vote alone could prove enough to sweeten the meeting between U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and Turkish Government leaders at the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO) meeting in Ankara.

The latest tough warning from the administration came in an interview with Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger in the current edition of U.S. News & World Report. In it two of the Secretary's main thrusts were on:

Korea: If North Korea were tempted to invade South Korea, Mr. Schlesinger said, the North Koreans "would have to conclude that the U.S. would take more vigorous action than we were inclined to take during much of the Vietnamese war." One of the lessons of that war "is that rather than simply counter your

opponent's thrusts, it is necessary to go for the heart of the opponent's power... destroy his military forces."

A renewed Arab oil embargo: "I think," Secretary Schlesinger said, "that we are less likely to be tolerant of a renewed embargo than we were in the initial one in 1973... I'm not going to indicate any prospective reaction other than to point out there are economic, political, or conceivably military measures in response."

John Cooley reports from Beirut: Cairo and Beirut commentators led accounts of the Schlesinger remarks with lines like "new threat from the United States." Some commentators here spoke of the U.S. advocating "piracy like that used in Cambodia" in case an Arab-Israeli war brings a new oil embargo.

(Diplomats here believe the Schlesinger statement may have especially serious consequences for the U.S. position in Saudi Arabia. Two months ago, before King Faisal's murder, Secretary of State Kissinger publicly assured King Faisal and Oil Minister Zaki Yamani that talk of U.S. military intervention was only "irresponsible" newspaper speculation.)

Simultaneously with the publication of the Schlesinger interview, the North Korean radio put out a blistering attack on the U.S., accusing it of "waddling that it would observe and maintain" its military com-

mitments to South Korea, or "aggressively aggressive outbursts," and of the "use of nuclear weapons."

In his interview, incidentally, Mr. Kissinger spoke of the U.S. commitment to Taiwan (so long as the U.S.-Taiwan security treaty was operative) as well as the U.S. commitment to South Korea as ones "perceived as a challenge."

As for Secretary Kissinger's remarks in Ankara this week, it has been pointed out that the Greek and Turkish long-range nuclear discussions are in the hands of the U.S. and the U.S. is responsible for the holdup, officials here say.

They resolved nothing but did say their Prime Ministers should meet during the NATO gathering at the end of the month. On June 10, due to be resumed in Vienna between Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives.

What Secretary Kissinger has done is to take action on lifting the ban on Turkey will be taken enough for the Government to tell him in Ankara to postpone if not drop any decision closing of U.S. bases in Turkey; at more conciliatory towards Greek Cypriots in the search for a Cypriot

Red tape snarls refugees

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Vietnamese refugees are becoming impatient with the bureaucratic red tape that confines them to the hills of Camp Pendleton. Said one key civilian official here testily: "No one is coming in and no one is moving out."

That is only a slight exaggeration. The day this reporter visited the huge Marine base near San Clemente — between Los Angeles and San Diego — only 26 of the 18,597 refugees under canvas and corrugated iron had moved out in the previous 24 hours. The day before: 33.

A maze of security checks that leads through the labyrinths of files of the CIA, FBI, Defense Department, and the State Department in Washington, D.C., is responsible for the holdup, officials here say.

(Immigration and Naturalization Service Commissioner Leonard F. Chapman Jr. also has told a congressional committee that security checks were causing the delays. But FBI and CIA spokesmen said they knew nothing of such checks.)

At Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas, and Eglin Air Force base in Florida, refugees also are

waiting for the word from Washington that will signal the start of a new life and new home.

Processing of refugee papers which was expected to take from 7 to 10 days is, in fact, taking longer. The clearance is usually only from one of the agencies, not all four as required, officials say.

Until the refugees get that clearance from the four different agencies, the question of being sponsored — be it family, a church, or an employer — must wait.

However, the government, in an effort to break the logjam, now is waiving security checks for those who once worked for U.S. Government agencies and those under 17 years of age. The result is that refugees were leaving for their new homes this weekend at the rate of 250 a day.

A nagging uncertainty now sets in among adult refugees, even though their bright-eyed children scamper through the tents, shriek delightedly as they slide down grassy embankments with cardboard sleds, or pounce from behind on unsuspecting, good-humored marines.

"Of course the refugees are concerned," says Vietnamese camp leader Dao Trong Ngo. "They want to get to their final destination. The only thing that keeps their impatience



Refugees at Pendleton — how long will they smile?

down is the knowledge they will eventually be sponsored and resettled."

As a warning sign finally penetrated the dense bank of damp coastal fog that chills the Vietnamese, Pham Doan Duong unbuckled his jacket and said earnestly:

"It is very important we get out and get a job. The people want to work."

This former director of a technical school in Saigon added sadly, "If they stay here they feel like they are in prison. It is better to stay in Saigon."

Like so many of the middle-class refugees here, this scholarly looking man, a phalanx of

pens sticking out of his top left-hand pocket, asked for information on life outside the camp gates:

What do the Americans really think about us? Is unemployment as high as people say?

"We have no experience, no contact," he said as he walked slowly along a road busy with people and military trucks. "How can we have contact? It is impossible. We only see the tops of the hills."

Nothing will change, officials here say, until they get the necessary clearance and the required sponsorship.

Solar heat? Builders say it's ready now

Big government charged with favoring big business

By Harry B. Ellis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Small builders across the U.S., with dozens of operating solar homes to their credit, insist that solar heating is available for the average home owner to enjoy — right now.

These builders, who have designed, built, and installed their own solar heating systems, claim the federal government has largely ignored their efforts, however.

"My son and I," writes Robert L. Heaton, consulting engineer of Berkeley, California, "have built and are operating a retrofit solar heating system on a home in Berkeley. Neither HUD, NSF, NASA, nor ERDA, all duly notified, have been interested enough to see solar energy being used."

Mr. Heaton, one of many responding to an article on solar heating in this newspaper, referred to the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Science Foundation, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Energy Research and Development Administration — federal agencies involved in Washington's current new look at solar energy.

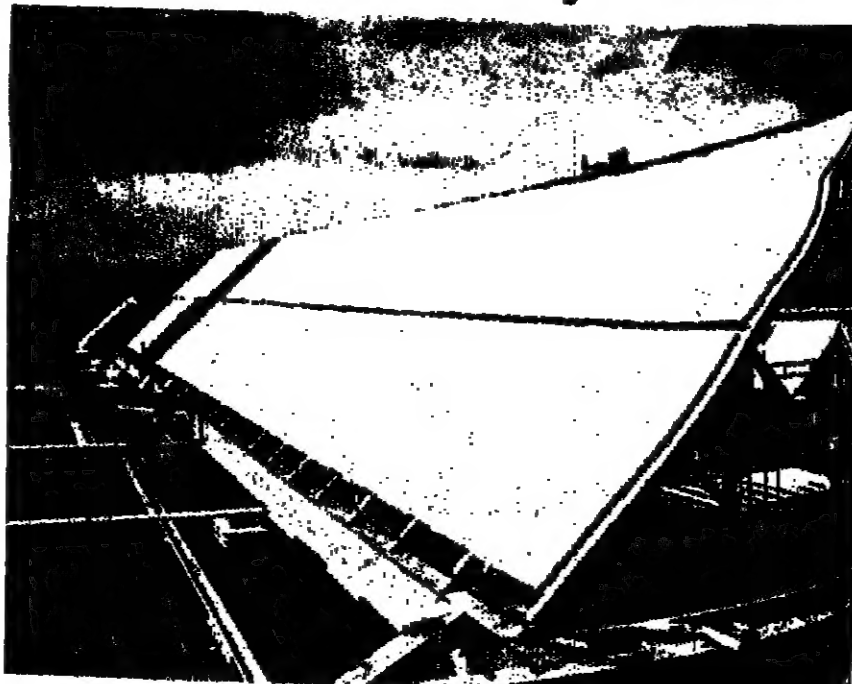
Other builders claim that the government's solar research program, which may total \$100 million in fiscal 1975, overlooks work already being done by small builders and under no grant corporations into the solar act.

Officials of ERDA and the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) say systems built by small firms are too expensive, and that only companies like General Electric and Westinghouse can mass-produce solar hardware for widespread use.

"If a home owner," replies Bruce R. Anderson, builder of solar homes in New Hampshire, "with a properly designed house and of moderate size spends more than \$5,000 to do 50 percent or so of his heating with solar energy, then the system was designed improperly."

Harry E. Thomason, who builds solar-heated homes in the Washington, D.C., area, says his patented "Solaris" system cost about \$4,500 to install, and provides 65 to 75 percent of heat needed "on cold winter days."

Big business, meanwhile, is dragging its feet



Solar heating panels being installed in Dorchester, Massachusetts

on solar energy, according to Sen. S. Gaylord Nelson (D) of Wisconsin and Thomas J. McIntyre (D) of New Hampshire.

The "suspicion was almost unavoidable," said Senator Nelson, referring to General Electric and Westinghouse, that these "giant firms, because of their large investment in nuclear technology, hoped that solar energy would not gain rapidly."

He cited studies by GE and Westinghouse, financed by \$500,000 grants to each by the National Science Foundation, predicting that "within the next 25 years solar energy would be providing only 2 to 4 percent of total (U.S.) heating and cooling needs, when nuclear energy — a far more complex technology — had jumped from zero to 6 percent as a source of electrical power in less than 20 years."

Nuclear technology, notes Raymond D. Watts, general counsel of the Senate Small Business Committee, is "big business technology," whereas small business is uniquely equipped to develop solar heating and cooling hardware.

"The power establishment," says Mr. Watts, "is dragging its feet, because if we went too far, too fast [on the development of

solar energy], the disruption of our technology would be too devastating."

For whom? For electric power manufacturers of nuclear reactors, says Mr. Watts. Beyond that, he has a major commitment to solar technology, "change the shape of economic, social, and aesthetic" concepts in the States.

"Such a threat [to existing larger older energy technology] may, in fact," Senator Nelson, "be present in the development of solar energy technology, the task of policy makers... should be ways to make the transition as painless as possible, not to arrest or modify the transition already long overdue."

Small builders in all parts of the country are putting up solar homes far less cost than the \$10,000 per unit called for by one Washington official.

Dr. Thomason's costs are about \$1,000 for a medium-sized home. Mr. Anderson's \$5,000 should be top. The solar system, three-story, 2,300-square foot home built by Interactive Resources, Inc., of Richmond, California, costs \$4,000 including

Here it is!



the Monitor's new international edition to get you to the heart of the world's news

The world-sweeping coverage and all the rich feature variety of The Christian Science Monitor are here — in an easy-to-handle compact size.

Every week this refreshing new edition collects and updates the important Monitor news stories from around the world. They're organized geographically so you quickly find the area of your interest. And the smaller pages then put what you want to read in stronger focus.

This newspaper has always been known for getting to the essentials, quickly, accurately. Now, in its new weekly edition and compact design, the Monitor can do that job with more crispness and readability than ever.

There is no better time to become a regular reader. Simply use the coupon.

Please start my subscription to the new compact Monitor.*

- ☐ 6 months \$U.S. 12.50
- ☐ 1 year \$U.S. 25.00
- ☐ 18 months \$U.S. 37.50
- ☐ Bank draft enclosed (U.S. currency)
- ☐ International Money Order to follow

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Box 125, Astor Station
Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02123

Mr./Mrs.
Miss/Ms.

Street

Apt.

City

State/Country

ZIP/Post Code

*Please use current local exchange rate.

Disagreement slows down Alaskan oil flow

By C. Robert Zelnick
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington — A second Alaskan pipeline — this time for natural gas — is moving so slowly through complex arguments that it may not be built before 1979 at the earliest.

Two years after Congress allowed construction of the oil pipeline from Prudhoe Bay to Valdez by exempting it from federal environmental regulations, Washington is being asked to decide the best route for a pipeline able to carry some 28 trillion cubic feet of gas.

Two companies currently applying to the Federal Power Commission (FPC) proposed widely different routes and transportation systems.

The El Paso Natural Gas Company wants to transport the gas along the same 800-mile pipeline corridor to be used for the Prudhoe Bay oil. At Valdez the U.S. gas would be liquefied and transported in tankers to the West Coast. Once there it would be turned back into gas for local markets.

Opposing the El Paso application is the Alaskan Arctic Gas Pipeline Company (AAG), which proposes instead an overland pipeline east across northern Alaska, then down Canada's Mackenzie River Valley and into the U.S. Midwest.

Approximately 100 interested parties have intervened in the FPC hearings, including the state of Alaska which, for revenue reasons, favors the El Paso application.

Several Midwestern states support the AAG proposal. AAG also has won support from each of the companies involved in the oil pipeline venture with the exception of El Paso.

So complex are the issues and so numerous are the parties that the FPC's final decision is unlikely within the next 12 months. And once the FPC has ruled, the Interior Department must decide which of the two routes will pass across federal lands, and issue an environmental impact statement. From there the issue may go to court. Some observers even suggest possible congressional action on the choice of routes.

Even optimists believe that it may be 1979 at the earliest before gas actually starts moving through the selected route.

Proponents of the El Paso route contend that:

- A common oil/gas pipeline corridor will minimize environmental damage, particularly since the AAG route may cut across the Arctic National Wildlife Range in northern Alaska.
- Knowledge gained during construction of the oil pipeline will mean fewer pitfalls during construction of the gas pipeline.
- A route limited to U.S. territory means fewer international complications since Canada has yet to resolve environmental questions, the aboriginal rights of its Indian and Eskimo populations, and powerful interests among several provinces.

Supporters of the AAG proposal respond that:

- Eliminating the liquefaction and back-into-gas steps on an overland route could save consumers \$600 million to \$800 million per year.
- A Mackenzie River route would deliver more gas to consumers, being able to deliver Canadian as well as Alaskan natural gas.
- The project could provide an opportunity for several joint energy undertakings with Canada under conditions sanctified by treaty.
- Any environmental costs involved in the overland route would be more than offset by the elimination of tanker traffic.

Environmental groups are split on their choice of routes. Few regard either route as clearly better than the other.

In its original impact statement on the oil pipeline, the Interior Department suggested that the Mackenzie River gas route had enormous economic advantages over the route now proposed by El Paso. If the FPC continues to regulate gas prices, most observers believe the overland route would save consumers billions of dollars in the long run.

But with soaring energy prices and possible deregulation of natural gas prices, many observers see the difference between the El Paso and AAG routes in terms of corporate profit statements rather than savings to consumers.

he has hitherto had on the island.

New Delhi-Dacca relations soured by disputes

By Joe Gandelman
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Dacca, Bangladesh
Despite official smiles and handshakes here and in New Delhi, all is not well between India and Bangladesh.

Three years after independence, Bangladesh's "liberator," India, is feared and distrusted by many here. Many Bangladeshis say that India, the second largest donor of aid to their country, after the United States, is "exploiting" them.

The two governments are trying to iron out several difficult, emotion-charged issues, among them:

- Disputed maritime boundaries. Bangladesh has awarded oil-exploration contracts to six companies, including Atlantic Richfield, most of which want to begin drilling after the monsoon season. In all, Dacca has leased 38,000 square miles of the Bay of Bengal. But India also claims 4,000 of them and, since experts think there is a 10-mile oil-bearing belt, the dispute is more than academic.

This issue is perhaps the touchiest, since Bangladeshis think an oil discovery will solve their economic problems. International law is hazy on the subject and, should oil be found before the conflict is resolved, a solution will be the more difficult to reach.

- Jute smuggling. During the 1971 "liberation struggle" the then-rebel Awami League encouraged smuggling into India as a means of undermining the economy of West Pakistan. Now the smuggling, mostly into Calcutta, is at twice the pre-1971 level, and some Bangladeshis blame India.

Both Dacca and New Delhi are making efforts to control the problem, which is compounded by the 60-percent disparity in the unofficial exchange rate between the Indian rupee and the Bangladesh taka and by the fact that the Bangladesh take and by the Indian rupee.

- Refugees. Recent reports indicate that some 200 "unauthorized persons" a day are entering the northeast Indian State of Assam from Bangladesh. At the height of the severe floods in 1974, 100,000 refugees were said to have entered Assam.

The largely Hindu "infiltrators," as the Indian press calls them, seek food, shelter, and

work in a state already experiencing a food shortage. Some maintain this huge influx could become a political issue and eventually threaten the stability of the strategically located region.

Behind these issues lies a variety of Bengali fears, including the belief that New Delhi wants to prevent Dacca "from coming out into the world."

"They [India] are worried that the President [Sheikh Mujibur Rahman] is trying to maneuver out of India's grip and is opening a window toward China," says Enayetullah Khan, editor of Dacca's respected leftist intellectual weekly, *Holiday*.

On the surface both governments are making efforts to solidify ties. Sheikh Mujib sent a letter to India's Prime Minister Indira Gandhi stressing the need for Indo-Bangladesh friendship; Mrs. Gandhi personally intervened to give a needed boost to talks in New Delhi over maritime boundaries.

However, Sheikh Mujib's behind-the-scenes attitude toward India remains a tantalizing question: Associates insist he is "not pro-Indian" and is "playing a dangerous game."

Even so, knowledgeable analysts caution against "snap judgments" about Indo-Bangladesh relations. They argue:

- Feelings toward India are largely a reflection of an international economic malaise that has hit Bangladesh particularly hard. And 90 percent of Bangladesh's border is with India, which serves as a natural vent for frustration.

- Bangladesh sees everything through the lens of West Bengal: It fears exploitation by "Hindu West Bengal" akin to that incurred by the East Bengali Muslims during pre-partition days. Distrust of Hindu businessmen still looms large.

- As in India, foreign journalists come in contact mostly with the bitterly disillusioned Bengali-speaking "middle-income" class, which lives on a fixed income and has been caught in the economic crunch. But the less well-off Bangladeshis, the analysts say, is not virulently anti-Indian.

Meanwhile, top Bangladesh Government officials privately attribute bad feelings toward India to a group of pro-Indian figures who may have pushed too hard too soon for close ties with New Delhi.

Indonesia: a woman's cry

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

Carmel Budiardjo, held as a political prisoner for four years in Indonesia, now is campaigning for the release of her husband and 100,000 persons she claims are being detained there without trial.

The British-born economist visited Boston last week in the final days of her five-week lecture tour of the United States to drum up support for the prisoners' plight.

A graduate of the London School of Economics, she says her meetings with students, women's groups and peace organizations here have made her "more optimistic."

In the wake of the Vietnam tragedy, antiwar activists are anxious to keep the public's attention focused on the Indonesian government's treatment of Southeast Asia, which includes the "long overlooked" Indonesia, says Mrs. Budiardjo.

In 1949, Indonesia gained its independence from the Dutch and was immediately hurled into a period of political instability. The usurpation of power by President Sukarno in 1959 was followed by an unsuccessful coup d'état in 1965. The coup was suppressed by Army General Suharto who now holds the reins of power.

After the Army took control in 1968 Mrs. Budiardjo lost her job as an economic assistant to the Indonesian Foreign Minister. That same year her husband, a member of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), was arrested with thousands of the country's leftists and trade-union members "for their direct or indirect involvement in the coup."

For most of the last decade her husband, who once held a high-ranking post in the country's shipping ministry has been imprisoned without trial, she says.

"Now I'm trying to pick up the threads and create a public awareness about a situation which took place 10 years ago but is still depriving Indonesians of their human rights," says Mrs. Budiardjo, who was arrested in 1968.

In 1971, following pressure from British authorities, she was released because of her dual citizenship. She returned immediately to London and two years later founded TAPOL—the British Campaign for the Release of Indonesian Political Prisoners. ("TAPOL" is a contraction of the Indonesian word *tahanan politik*, meaning political prisoners.)

According to her, the biggest obstacle to her present campaign—which has taken her on a speaking tour of Europe and Australia—is an information gap.

"Even politically active people in the United States are unaware that Indonesia even exists. Some of them think you mean India-China," adds Mrs. Budiardjo.

Politicians were "concerned about a possible bloodbath in Vietnam, but who was concerned when it happened 10 years ago in Indonesia?" she asks. Mrs. Budiardjo estimates that 1 million persons were executed during the Army's "counter-coup" in 1965 and 1966.

"To put it very cautiously, people [in the West] probably felt it was okay because they were killing Communists," says Mrs. Budiardjo who emphasizes TAPOL is committed to "freeing not only those within the government considered 'left-wing' prisoners, but all political prisoners."



Sailors of Maritime Self-Defense Force: no match for determined

Japan feels the draught Greatest danger to the nation's security seen in the Korean peninsula

By Eduardo Lachica
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since the end of World War II the Japanese are feeling some twinges of worry about their own security.

What has brought these on is not so much the shock ending of the Indo-China conflict as its unending effect on the network of American peace-keeping commitments in the rest of Asia.

Officially, the government's policy is to sit tight and watch the drift of events. Asked what Japan should do from here on, Foreign Minister Kichiro Miyazawa replied with deliberate ambiguity, "We should grasp what is the major current in international affairs and form our foreign policy accordingly."

That enigmatic statement leaves Japan with any number of options. But it is already evident that the strongest persuasion is to hold onto what Japan already has—a mutual defense treaty with the United States reaffirmed by President Ford and Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

The alternative of a "neutral Japan," which only a political minority takes seriously, has lost ground to the new security-conscious mood.

A third course of action, which is for Japan to arm itself with nuclear weapons, has been rejected by all but the extreme Right. Osamu Yoshida, former prime minister, said his country is in no position to strengthen even its conventional forces. "The Self-Defense Forces are still short of 30,000 recruits, and they don't have the funds to upgrade their equipment," he said.

U.S. Embassy officials declined to make any hard predictions of where Japan will go. "A lot depends on internal and external conditions," an embassy officer said. "Right now they are watching the U.S. Congress for any further signs of giving up on Asia."

The best guess of Foreign Ministry officials is that since the security treaty is really all Japan has, it will have to show a greater willingness to make it work.

Though the government still assumes, as before, an immediate U.S. reaction to the unlikely event of a direct attack on Japan, it is less sure that American public opinion would

support a similar response in the peninsula.

This is where many believe Japan perceives the greatest danger to its security. The recent trip of a Korean leader Kim Il Sung to Peking, a belligerent rhetoric that has sprung up, have reminded them of Mr. Kim's ambition to reunify the whole peninsula.

When the North Korean Army first crossed the border in 1949, Japan was under American occupation. Japan is what more exposed now with its Self-Defense Forces given only two weeks by law to withstand a conventional attack by a mined enemy.

As a result, there is more talk in Japan to provide a backup for an American of both Japan and South Korea. Japanese here were used to assist in evacuation without stirring up the protests from the Diet. Few have been raised either about the U.S. Okinawa-based U.S. Marines who agree was seized off the Cambodian coast.

The stock-taking may also be Japan's determination to exploit the two socialist powers. Since the boom of 1972, it cautiously has moved closer to a middle position between the two.

The reluctance of the Japanese to incorporate a controversial anti-communism clause in the draft of the Japan-China friendship shows that attitude must be changed.

A joint statement signed by the Socialist Party (JSP) and a Chinese organ has annoyed the Japanese because it contains an attack on capitalist hegemony. But the declaration is not expected to rebuke the JSP chairman, Shintaro Morita, for the gratuitous attack on China.

Japanese-Soviet ties cannot advance until the territorial issue over the Kuril Islands is settled. The Japanese have another perspective on being identified as the "theoretical enemy" in Japanese planning.

Asia

China draws closer to Europe

By John Burns
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
© 1975 Toronto Globe and Mail

In a move that underscores China's support for a united Europe, Peking has decided to establish official relations with the Common Market and appoint an ambassador to the European Commission in Brussels.

Announcing this during his visit to Peking recently, Sir Christopher Soames, the market's commissioner for external relations, said: "I believe there is a Chinese proverb that says that the longest journey begins with a single step. We have now taken the first step toward a closer and more fruitful relationship, which I hope and believe will be of considerable significance both for the People's Republic of China and for the European community."

Relations with the community are not likely

to be of major importance to China themselves, at least until the community advances further toward political integration. But Peking obviously regards the step as an important symbol of its support for European integration, which it sees as a counterweight to American and more particularly Soviet influence in Europe.

In recent years the Chinese have taken every opportunity to encourage the European movement, to the point that Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans, visiting here last month, reported Chinese leaders as having asked him why it is taking so long for Europe to unite in defense of its own interests.

From the community's viewpoint, the trade pact with Peking will be of marginal importance in itself, providing little more than a framework within which European businessmen can compete for contracts with Peking's trading corporations.

India to set off more nuclear blasts

By the Associated Press

New Delhi
One year after setting off its first atomic explosion, India is planning new nuclear experiments that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government insists will be only for peaceful purposes.

"The first test definitely was not our last, and we never said it was," said one Indian official.

India became the world's sixth nuclear power May 18, 1974, when it detonated an underground blast equivalent to about 12,000 tons of TNT—a little more than half the strength of the first U.S. atomic bomb dropped over Hiroshima in 1945.

The timing of the next test has been a well-kept secret, and there has been no firm indication that a definite date has been set. Nevertheless, Indian officials have confirmed in a series of public comments that preparations are under way for new explosions.

Energy Minister K. C. Pant told a parliamentary committee last October that Indian scientists will need to carry out more nuclear tests to continue their research into peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Homi N. Sethna, chairman of India's Atomic Energy Commission, revealed at a news conference last month that scientists have started looking for sites for the next test. He declined to say when it would take place.

The first Indian nuclear device was set off 350 feet below the Rajasthan Desert at Pokharan, 100 miles from the Pakistan border.

Mr. Sethna initially had ruled out any new nuclear tests until studies were completed from the first blast. Those studies ended in April, with the Atomic Energy Commission saying in its public report that all radioactivity from the test was successfully contained below the earth's crust.

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

<p>africa republic of south africa natal PIETERMARITZBURG</p> <p>Woodburn Service Station 10 DURBAN ROAD PIETERMARITZBURG REPAIRS • PETROL OIL • WHEEL BALANCING and ACCESSORIES Phone 54410/54450 PIETERMARITZBURG</p> <p>The Leatherworkers for all Seasons</p> <p>Seigel's Shoe Repairers 45 Years of Experience for the Discriminating Customer 123 CHAPEL STREET Phone 24419</p> <p>MONITOR READERS RESPOND THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR</p>	<p>transvaal PRETORIA</p> <p>You can get it at GREATERMANS</p> <p>Pretoria's Leading Department Store Church Street Pretoria Tel. 48-3400</p> <p>THINK MONITOR ADVERTISERS FIRST</p> <p>british isles england BRISTOL</p> <p>Main Fitting Agent for Clark's Shoes C. J. Massingham LIMITED 94 Whiteladies Road</p>	<p>england GLAYGATE AND ESHER</p> <p>Higby & Chard Estate Agents, Surveyors CLIVE HOUSE, THE PARADE, CLAYGATE, Surrey. Tel. ESHER 62323/4/5 and at HIGH STREET, WALTON-ON-THAMES Tel. 20487/8 LOCAL OFFICES: Halifax Building Society</p> <p>FARNHAM</p> <p>SERVICING TYRES IN CAR ENTERTAINMENT EQUIPMENT & TAPES CONFECTIONERY OLD PARK MOTORING CENTRE ODHAM ROAD FARNHAM, SURREY</p> <p>GODALMING</p> <p>PERRY & BARNES ESTATE AGENTS 115 High St., Godalming Surrey Tel. 6122 (Code 04886)</p> <p>All Types of Property For Sale Valuations — Surveys Planning Applications</p>
---	---	--

CITY SHOPPING GUIDE

<p>england GODALMING</p> <p>FOR ALL YOUR ELECTRICAL NEEDS</p> <p>RADIO AND TELEVISION REPAIRS CALL OR PHONE</p> <p>GOCHERS 18 FARNCOMBE ST., FARNCOMBE TELEPHONE GODALMING 4609</p> <p>LYTHAM ST. ANNES</p> <p>J. O. & M. BARTON, LTD. CURTAINS and PELMETS VENETIAN BLINDS FITTED CARPETS FABRICS OF DISTINCTION 4, St. David's Road South St. Annes-on-Sea Tel. 28585 LYTHAM ST. ANNES</p> <p>Bleazard's Tailors and Outfitters THE SHOP FOR REAL VALUE Leading Agencies for Men's and Boys' Wear 5, St. David's Road South St. Annes-on-Sea Phone 24844 NOTTINGHAM</p> <p>Will Hill THE MAN'S SHOP FOR THE VERY BEST IN MEN'S WEAR Trinity Square, Nottingham 46251-2 * Bespoke tailoring executed by traditional methods and skilled craftsmen. ROCHDALE</p> <p>Philip Beswick Ltd. Specialists in K. and Clark Shoes 80 DRAKE ST., ROCHDALE TEL. ROCH. 459 32 3 SILVER ST., BURY TEL. BURY, 1725 WOLVERHAMPTON</p> <p>HAIR STYLIST Diana Pride Blackbridge Road Woking, Phone 5499 Ample Parking Space Available The advertisements in The Monitor contain VALUABLE INFORMATION for shoppers</p>	<p>scotland GLASGOW</p> <p>Family Controlled Since 1832</p> <p>A. Gardner & Son Ltd. Handsome Home Furnishings FURNITURE CARPETS CURTAINS BEDDING 38 Jamaica Street, Glasgow Open Thurs. 11.7 P.M. All Day Saturday</p> <p>europa denmark COPENHAGEN</p> <p>The English Bookshop COPENHAGEN HANS ANDERSEN FAIRY TALES MAPS AND GUIDES LARGE STOCK OF PAPERBACKS Rådhuspladsen 55 (TOWN HALL SQUARE) COPENHAGEN</p> <p>Omega & Tissot Ure Carl Ranchs Eff. Kgl. Hof Kronometer og Urfabrikanten Frederiksberggade 3 Telefon 133180.</p> <p>sweden STOCKHOLM</p> <p>GLAS-PORSLIN PRESENTARTIKLAR ORREFORS, KOSTA, BODA, RORSTRAND m. m. AB Th. Elmgren Kungsgatan 92 Tel. 50 60 70 (höret Kungsg. Kungsholmsg.)</p> <p>SAHLGRENS HANDSKAR Specialaffären med de låga priserna Handskar för hela familjen • Damväskor Sergelsg. 11, Tel. 104808 Västergångsg. 11, Tel. 104188</p> <p>switzerland BASEL</p> <p>B. GUET GEDÄNGGLI BLASER GSCHÄNGGLI BLASER MARKTPLATZ TEL. 061 256610</p>	<p>switzerland BIEL BLENNE</p> <p>HANS HASSLER AG/SA Hugstrasse 12 Rue Hugl 2500 Biel-Bienne</p> <p>TEPPICHE VORHÄNGE BODENBELÄGE TAPIS RIDEAUX REVÊTEMENTS DE SOLS Postfach Cheque Postal 25-7480 Tel. 032 3 33 77 (CARPETS — CURTAINS)</p> <p>LAUBANNE</p> <p>CONFISERIE, PATISSERIE DE1 CHOIX BRETSCHEN Rue Enning 2 Tel. 22 58 52 Home-Made CAKES and CHOCOLATES</p> <p>LAUBANNE</p> <p>OMEGA chez A. ERARD Concessionnaire Omega Tissot St. François — Grand-Pont Lausanne</p> <p>LAUBANNE</p> <p>LES BONS PRODUITS LATIERS</p> <p>Fermiere s.a. 40 ans au service de la qualité 8 MAGASINS — 2 MILKBARS</p> <p>LAUBANNE</p> <p>Dans toutes les circonstances</p> <p>Roth FLEURISTE DIPLOMÉ Lausanne 15, rue Centrale Pully 6 av. Prévost</p> <p>ZURICH</p> <p>CONFISERIE</p> <p>Hefti ZURICH W. Heuer Amerik. Express Card Specialität für feine Pralinen BELLEVUEPLATZ TEL. 32 36 01 BAHNHOFSTR. TEL. 1 11 90</p>
---	--	---



TOKYO TODAY

Tokyo's skies are being seen all over Tokyo. In the largest and most populated city in the world, pollution is down, air is clear, and more breathing space is being reclaimed by the reclaiming of 1,000 acres from Tokyo Bay.

Skies are clearest on Sundays — not factories closed, but in the heart of the famous Ginza shopping street is no cars.

Ginza is normally jammed with traffic and shoppers. But on Sundays it is

transformed: benches, potted shrubs, flowers, and trees appear to form a one-day-a-week park.

Workers (for most of them Sunday is their only full day off) come out to amble, shop in the stores, relax, eat, see and be seen. By mid-morning the street is filled. Western-style clothing and hair-dos are as commonplace as McDonald's hamburgers and Kentucky Fried Chicken.

The young often spend the entire day walking back and forth, then taking in a movie or two at dusk. Many films are American-

**Photos and text
By Gordon N. Converse
Chief photographer of
The Christian Science Monitor**

made. The larger the posters, the greater the crowds.

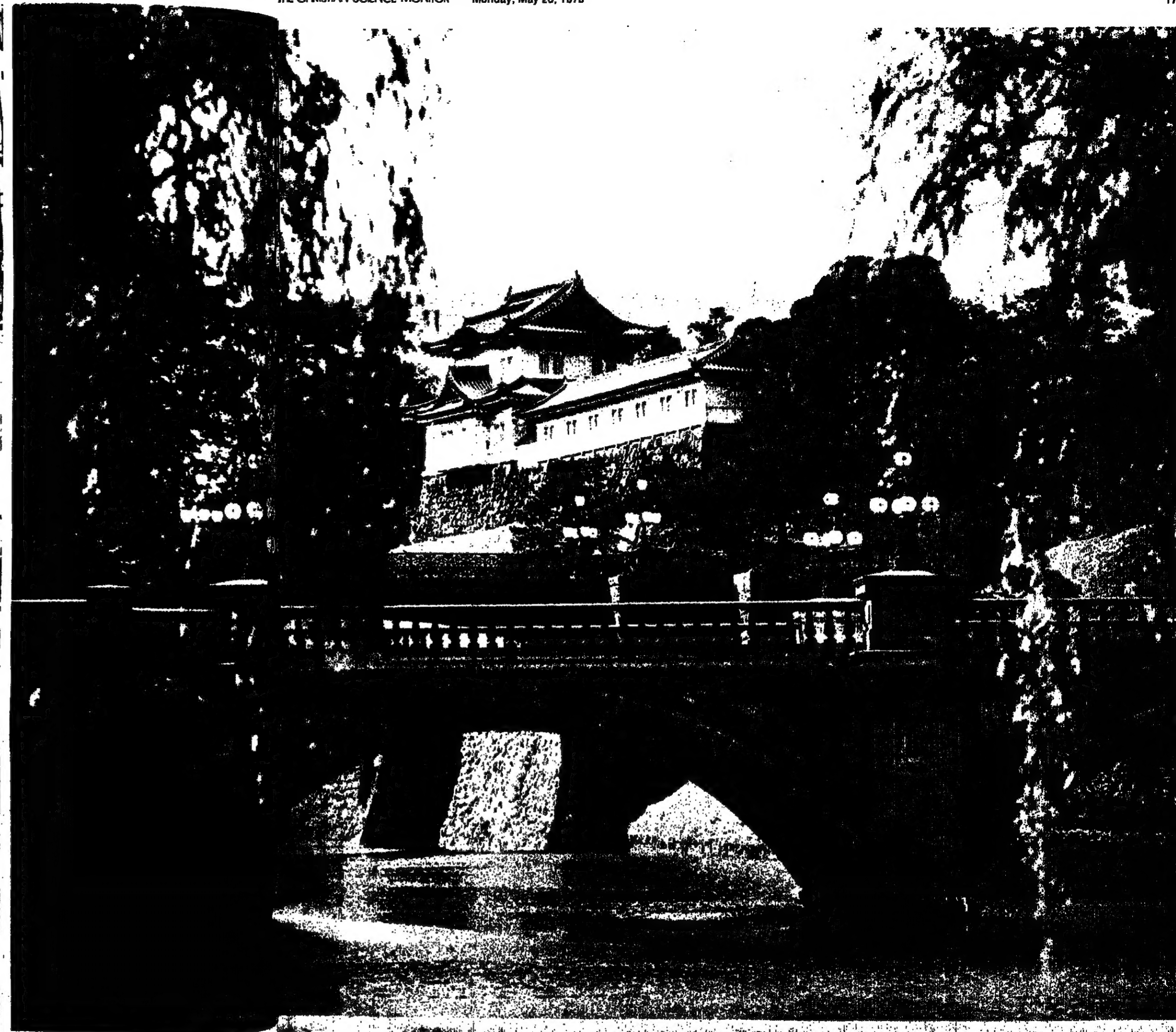
Family groups and old-timers eventually move a few blocks from the Ginza to parks around the Imperial Palace, a quiet sanctuary

in the midst of the hustle and bustle of a city that is both capital and commercial center.

The Palace is surrounded by inclined walls made of different sized blocks of masonry with corner towers dotting the fortress. The Emperor and his family live in a series of low buildings which are largely invisible from the outside world. A linked series of tranquil, willow-fringed moats crossed by occasional bridges surrounds the inner enclosure.

For many Japanese the day is not complete without posing for a photograph in front of the moats, pines, and bridges of the Imperial Palace.

Double bridges lead to main gate of Tokyo's Imperial Palace grounds



financial

What Nigeria plans to do with its oil billions

By Karl Lavrenco
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Lagos, Nigeria

Nigeria, the world's seventh largest exporter of crude petroleum, has launched a five-year development plan that envisages a total investment of \$48 billion.

It is a case of a nation of nearly 80 million at a very low stage of development finding itself suddenly rich, with enormous amounts of money to spend.

The year 1974 saw an unprecedented trade surplus of almost \$6.5 billion, despite a large increase in imports. The \$5.6 million tons of crude oil exported during that year earned a record \$8.5 billion.

The newly launched third five-year development plan, for which the government is earmarking \$32 billion for investment with another \$16 billion coming from private

sources, seems to approach Nigeria's pressing problems in a practical manner. Much of the money will go to help rural development, especially to rehabilitate the ailing agriculture. A road program costs \$5.44 billion, and \$3.2 billion is set aside for education.

A total of \$8.6 billion will be invested in industry by federal and state authorities alone, most of it for projects based on local raw materials and in cooperation with leading Western companies. A sugar project, in cooperation with the Commonwealth Development Corporation, is designed to produce 100,000 tons of the commodity annually. A cement plant costing \$282.5 million is built as a joint venture with Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers. It is based on locally available limestone. The Soviets are building a huge iron and steel complex using local iron ore and coal. There are many plans to expand

oil refining capacities and set up petrochemical plants.

The situation in Nigeria's capital and main port, Lagos, hints at the country's needs.

The city had a population of between 200,000 and 300,000 20 years ago. It is now estimated at 3 million, with little having been done in the intervening two decades to improve the roads, housing, and sanitation facilities. In central Lagos about 600 people live per acre, compared to 180 in Manhattan.

Traffic congestion must be seen to be believed. It is by no means unusual to be three hours and more from work to downtown to the airport, a distance of 10 miles.

Of course, the situation in Lagos is not for Nigeria. A project, assisted by the national expertise provided by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), working out a "master plan" in central city development plans and improve the land.

Have-not nations grow bitter

By David R. Francis

The "third world" has become increasingly bitter about the shape of the international world order.

More and more, the people living in the poor countries believe they are being exploited by the rich nations.

Those of us residing in industrialized countries had best be aware of this new mood for at least three reasons:

1. There is some justification to this feeling of unfairness in the global economic system.

2. It will be a cause of disturbance and expense to the world's rich (anyone making more than \$1,000 per year).

The move by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries to quadruple oil prices is only a dramatic and successful example of the efforts of the poor countries to increase their share of world income and wealth.

3. Currently the developing countries are drifting apart from the industrialized countries, rather than coming together.

Obsessed with their own affairs, the well-to-do countries are paying less attention to the poor nations whose citizens make up the majority of this planet's inhabitants.

One of the more articulate third-world spokesmen is Mahbub ul-Haq, director of policy planning and program review at the World Bank. A Pakistani, to Western ears, his views may sound radical. In his own country, he says, he would be regarded as most moderate.

Here's his case for the third world:

"We had assumed, two decades ago, that this cause of development was going to be a joint venture between the developing countries and the developed world, and that there would be a major transfer of resources from the rich to the poor nations, to lay the framework for accelerated development in the developing countries."

"That has not happened, and we should honestly face the fact today that it is unlikely to happen, judging by the current trends."

Dr. Haq notes that in the industrialized countries there is concern about the quality of life and the conservation of nonrenewable resources. In the third world, the concern is often for life itself, threatened by hunger and malnutrition, and about the best distribution and exploitation of resources rather than their depletion.

Dr. Haq charges that the third world has often seen its poverty and weakness "exploited in the name of grand economic principles."

"It is rather an unpleasant truth that poor countries... have often been swindled out of a decent return for the produce in the name of market mechanism, deprived of their economic independence in the name of world dependence, seduced by imported styles, foreign value systems, foreign research designs—all in the name of freedom of choice."

"When terms of trade turned for against the industrialized countries in 1974, it was characterized as the beginning of a world depression and a unmanageable adjustment problem, though it meant a transfer of merely 1 percent of the GNP (Gross National Product) of the developed world."

"But the industrialized countries conveniently forgot that the developing countries have often lost 10-15 percent of their GNP through the deterioration of the terms of trade in the 1960s and are forced to make a far more painful adjustment in their consumption levels to a much lower level of income."

Dr. Haq maintained that the developing countries—dubbed as black-market exploiters in the West—were not seeking a higher share of the final product but the consumer for oil.

In Europe, for instance, the consumer paid an average of \$33 for every barrel of oil and oil products. The cost of extraction, refining, transportation, and distribution was only about \$5 per barrel. OPEC nations had received about \$4 of the remaining \$28. The other \$24 was pocketed by the oil companies and government taxes and royalties of European countries.

Through their control of the bulk of the world reserves of many minerals, the poor countries will be seeking income, a la OPEC. They will be cartels when possible to jack up prices. They will be less deferential to industrial countries. And as the nuclear weapons, a few poor nations become politically nasty.

With a greater effort toward the lion between the third world and industrialized countries to establish a fairer world economic order, global peace and relative stability will be difficult. Without such an effort, it will be impossible.

education

Meat loaf and Ping-Pong

Sweden's lavish child care

By Joan M. Bergstrom
Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Sweden, with a population approximately that of Massachusetts, has developed a comprehensive child-care center program for 7- to 10-year-olds. Child centers include play schools, day nurseries, youth centers, playgrounds, and free-time centers. The reason: The Swedes believe that children 10 years old and younger should not be left alone at home while their parents work.

In Sweden, approximately 70 percent of mothers with children between the ages of 7 and 10 are working. Most place their children in the centers. A modest weekly fee, tied to family income, is charged. The centers are staffed by professionals.

Children these ages, the Swedes reason, have a great deal of energy and drive, hence it is important that their interests and energies be channeled into constructive activities. As a result, children whose parents work are encouraged to attend a center on a regular basis both before and after school.

At the center they do their homework, take part in plays, hobbies, and special activities, and are served breakfast, snacks, and late-afternoon meals. Centers are open for 10 hours a day Monday-Friday, Saturdays until 2:30 p.m., and on certain holidays.

Some of the children spend just their afternoons at the center. The amount of time the children are at the center depends on the parents' working schedules. The number of places in each center is usually limited to 18 or 20, and they are staffed by well-trained personnel both male and female.

Because there is a shortage of these leisure-time centers, a number of new programs have been proposed. Some experimental programs are now being tried out.

The quality of the physical environment and operating standards of leisure-time centers have been established by the National Board of Health and Welfare.

In visiting one leisure-time center I arrived around 7:30 a.m. as a group of five children

and an adult were eating a breakfast of milk, juice, cereal, bread, cheese, and fruit. After breakfast the children assisted with the dishes, cleaned up, brushed their teeth, gathered their books, and walked to school in a group.

As I entered the center I was struck with the aesthetic quality and design of the rooms. They were cheerfully decorated in bright primary colors, and many of the walls had paintings, wall hangings, and fabric designs on them. The rooms were filled with wooden art objects, straw plants, and floral arrangements done by the children and staff.

In one playroom there were a table and several chairs located near sets of shelves holding materials such as dominoes, checkers, educational games, and unstructured media including paint, paper, modeling clay, and other three-dimensional materials. In another room there was a climbing-gymnastic apparatus, pool table, Ping-Pong table, and an old car which had been made safe but was not stripped of its learning and play value.

When I returned to the center at 2:30 p.m. there were 18 children, one of whom was in a wheelchair. The design of the indoor and outdoor facilities allowed the child in the wheelchair to move about freely.

In the afternoon these children baked apple pies, built an outdoor nature area to attract birds, experimented with the car, and visited and played with some younger children. Some other activities available to the children were: bridge, listening to music, creative arts and three-dimensional construction, textile design, map and compass reading, and stamp collecting.

Later in the afternoon, the staff and children prepared and ate a hot meal—meat loaf, potatoes, carrots, milk, grapes, and apple pie. Following dinner and cleanup, some children began to work on their homework and engage in quiet activities.

The outdoor yard was an exceptionally exciting place for the children to play. There was a rabbit hutch, a brightly painted and decorated children's house, a number of cable spools and ladders, and a multi-purpose outdoor play house made by the children.



Swedish tot on ice: youngsters are kept busy at day-care centers

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

'Black Paper' alleges bad teaching in British schools

By Philip Venning
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Have open-plan classrooms, unstructured lessons, and other new teaching methods led to a decline in achievement in British schools? Has greater freedom for teachers and pupils resulted in truancy, vandalism, and widespread skepticism about the purpose of schools?

Have the needs of the cleverest children been sacrificed in a drive to bring about equality of opportunity? A small group of teachers, university professors, and writers in Britain think the answer to all these questions is a definite "Yes." On April 21, they published the fourth in a series of controversial pamphlets called "Black Paper," roundly condemning "progressives" who, they say, have been dominating educational thinking in Britain for too long.

The editors are Prof. Brian Cox of Manchester University and Dr. Rhodes Boyson, a

former headmaster and now a Conservative member of Parliament. Among the contributors are Kingsley Amis and Iris Murdoch, novelists.

The purpose of the Black Paper, the editors say, is to challenge the current view that money will solve education's difficulties. "It is no good education clamouring for more money when every additional pound seems to increase the problems, lower standards, and increase the widespread cynicism," they say.

The fault, the Black Paper alleges, is not outdated school buildings or extra large classes, or even the social background of children. It is bad teaching. British teachers are being turned into second-rate social workers to the detriment of their teaching, the paper says.

"Poor home conditions, parental neglect, and even malnutrition have always existed," the Black Paper states, "but the traditional teacher, by treating the pupils as pupils, has opened the eyes of children to a new world of exciting and liberating learning." The best

way to help disadvantaged children is to teach them to read and write, the Black Paper proclaims.

In Britain the Department of Education and Science (DES) has little direct say in the school curriculum. Apart from the need to prepare some pupils for university entrance exams, schools are free to teach almost anything they want. There is no equivalent of a high school diploma, so schools vary considerably in the kind of education they offer. "A lottery," the Black Paper editors call the system. The writers are convinced national standards of achievement should be laid down by the DES, and they recommend all British children take exams at the ages of 7, 11, and 14. This is the reverse of the current trend to eliminate even the 11-plus examination.

The first exam at age 7 would ensure that children had learned to read and had basic mathematical skills. The later exams would cover a body of minimum geographical,

historical, scientific, and literary knowledge—enough for a basic education.

The exam at 14 could become a school-leaving exam. The minimum school-leaving age in British schools was raised from 15 to 16 years last year. But Professor Cox and Dr. Boyson think that teen-agers who are reluctant to stay in school should be allowed to leave at 14, provided they pass the proposed exam.

The publication of the Black Paper comes at a time when the education establishment is faced with criticism regarding violence in schools and low reading standards.

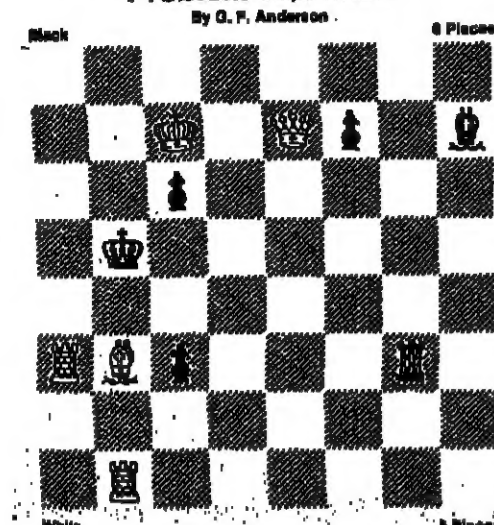
A few months ago a carefully worded report by a government appointed committee on literacy concluded there was room for improvement in reading instruction.

Black Paper 1975 is available in England from J. M. Dent, Aldine House, Aldemarle Street, London W1, 85p. And in the United States from the Council on Basic Education, 725 Fifteenth Street, Washington, DC, 20005, \$3.

chess

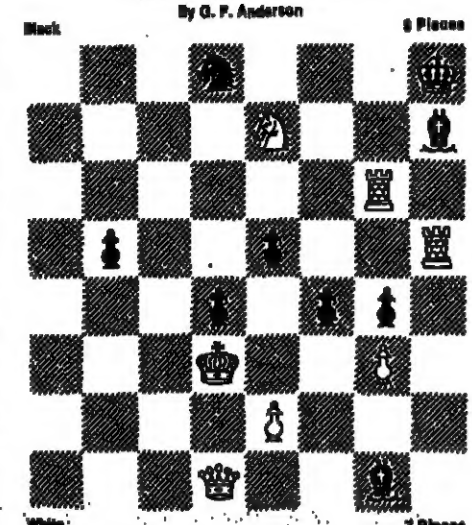
By Frederick R. Chevalier
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 6693



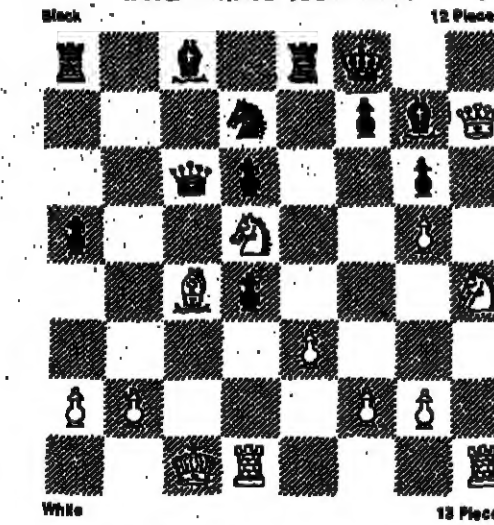
White to play and mate in two.
(First prize, 11 Secolo Meredith Tourney, 1917-21.)

Problem No. 6694



(First prize, Chess Amateur, 1924. The composer, a former member of the British foreign service, has received a special tribute from the British Chess Problem Society.)

End-Game No. 2201



White to play and win.
(Jerostrom-Bergman, Ljudeval, 1950.)

Solutions to Problems

Problem No. 6693. P-K7.
End-Game No. 2201. White missed, after Black's P-K5, P-K6. Now Black's pawns can be moved. For example, if Black tries P-B8, White replies B-K4.

Problem No. 6694. This prize-winner is "cooked," with its second solution, O-K16. Offered by reader D. H. Thomas.
(British Chess Federation problem tourneys are not tested by many readers, as are tourneys run by various chess periodicals.)

Brilliantly from Spain

The current Hungarian champion, a rated grandmaster, Zoltan Ribli, was awarded the brilliancy prize for his win from M. Quinteros, Argentine grandmaster, in the fourth "Torneo del Vino," held in Montilla, Spain, last August. This event was distinguished by a disproportionate number of draws. The winner, Ivan Radulov, won only two games outright. L. Kavalek, former U.S. champion, and Helmut Pfleger, West German international master, shared second with

only one win apiece. In the third "Torneo del Vino," Kavalek and Pfleger shared first. The brilliancy game below shows a successful sacrifice.

Nimzo-Indian Defense

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 B-Q2	P-K4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	15 Q-R4	P-Q5
3 Kt-QB3	B-K5	16 P-K3	B-B4
4 Q-Q3	P-B4	17 B-K1	Kt-B3
5 P-P3	O-O	18 R-Q2	P-P3
6 B-B4	Kt-R3	19 R-K1	Q-R4
7 P-QR3	B-Ktch	20 B-K2	R-Q7
8 Q-B3	Kt-K6	21 P-B4	B-Q6
9 Q-Q4	Q-KtP	22 K-B	Kt-B3
10 R-Q	P-Q4	23 Kt-K1	R-K1
11 P-QK4	Kt-R5	24 K-K1	R-Q1
12 P-B3	Kt-B3		
13 R-Q3	P-B3		

Larsen Bright Spot

Danish grandmaster Bent Larsen enjoyed his greatest successes in the '60s, when he and Bobby Fischer were the strongest players outside the Iron Curtain countries. Since that time, there have been a number of strong and successful players who have on occasion out-ranked and defeated the Soviets.

Among them is the Swedish champion, Ulf Andersson. He recently defeated Larsen in a game in the Stockholm tournament. The game, which Larsen successfully offered a Kt.

Nimzo-Indian Defense

Larsen	White	Andersson	Black	Larsen	White	Andersson	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 R-K3	P-Q4				
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 Q-R4	P-K16				
3 Kt-QB3	B-K5	23 P-P3	P-P3				
4 Q-Q3	P-B4	24 Kt-K2	R-B7				
5 B-B4	O-O	25 Kt-B4	R-KtP				
6 Kt-B3	P-Q4	26 B-K3	Kt-Q4				
7 O-O	P-B3	27 P-R5	P-K14				
8 B-P3	Q-K1-Q2	28 B-K1	B-B3				
9 Q-Q3	P-P3	29 R-Qch	P-K16				
10 P-P3	P-QK3	30 Q-Kch	K-B				
11 B-B4	P-K3	31 Q-B3	R-B				
12 Q-R3	P-QR3	32 R-KK3	R-Kch				
13 P-QR3	B-K2	33 Q-R4	O-B3				
14 Kt-K	R-K	34 Q-R4	O-B3				
15 B-R2	R-QB	35 B-B4	O-B5				
16 Kt-K5	Kt-K1	36 Q-K1	P-B4				
17 B-K1	Q-Q2	37 Q-R4	Q-R7				
18 Q-K3	P-K3	38 Q-K	Q-B				
19 P-KR4	P-QK4	39 O-K5	P-K7				
20 Q-R3	Q-R4	40 Q-Rch	Resigns				

EXCHANGE RATES

	Dollars		Dollars
Argentinian pesos	0.90	Israeli pound	2.00
Australian dollar	1.350	Italian lira	0.02
Australian schilling	0.61	Japanese yen	0.00
Brazilian franc	0.29	Mexican peso	0.05
Brazilian cruzeiro	1.31	Norwegian krona	0.01
British pound	2.303	Portuguese escudo	1.475
Canadian dollar	0.98	South African rand	0.19
Colombian peso	0.34	Spanish peseta	0.02
Danish krone	1.84	Swedish krona	0.25
French franc	2.47	Swiss franc	0.70
Dutch guilder	4.18	Venezuelan bolivar	0.23
Hong Kong dollar	2.05	W. German deutschmark	0.42

united states — music

DALCROZE
INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC
"Combining the best features of European and American Music Education"

RHYTHM • SOLFEGE • IMPROVISATION
• DALCROZE TEACHER'S CERTIFICATE COURSE
• CHILDREN & ADULTS — DAY & EVENING
• PROFESSIONAL TRAINING — ARTIST FACULTY
INTENSIVE SUMMER SESSION — July 7-August 16

For Information: DR. HILDA M. SCHUSTER, Director
161 East 13th St., N.Y. 10021 — (212) TR 9-0316

The only authorized Dalcroze Teacher's Training School in the Americas

united states — boys' camps

CAMP ALGONQUIN
Reading Camp for Boys
Rhinelander, Wisconsin

Modern reading clinic for intelligent boys 7-17 of all levels of attainment. Specialized reading, comprehension, remedial, learning disabilities, program. Strongly certified staff, individualized instruction, and progress. Liberal approach includes help in learning, spelling and study skills. Mostly non-reading material: swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding, tennis, crafts, large sports and activities.

JAMES G. DORAN
1605 N. Riverside Dr., McHenry, IL 60050
(815) 385-3118

The Grassroots Summer Session in Vermont

Introductory training for students of high school, college, and post-college ages in elements of Agriculture, Forestry, and Wildlife Management featuring: WOODLOT PRACTICES — harvesting logs, pulp, and wood. LIVESTOCK OPERATIONS — beef, dairy, horse, sheep, and poultry farming; farm construction. WILD AREA SERVICES — outfitting a guiding, resort employment, game management, environmental education, public recreation, log cabin construction. HORSE MANAGEMENT — commercial, stable operations, training, breeding, draft horse skills. These courses are offered in the Green Mountains of Northern Vermont during July and August in 1, 2, or 4 week sessions under a variety of programs. Also available is the 1st term of The Grassroots Project in Vermont, a 3-term program taken between high school and college.

For further information write: **STERLING**
Box 330, Craftsbury Common, Vermont 05627

think first of monitor advertisers

When scientists should protest

How much responsibility must a scientist assume for the results of his work? From time to time the question has raised its worried head and then settled down once more into an uneasy slumber. Now it looks as if the scientific conscience is truly waking up the United States. If so its repercussions will reach far beyond the shores of America and certainly travel outside the walls of the laboratory.

The Monitor's feature editor discusses the report of the American Association for the Advancement of Science on the subject.

By Robert C. Cowen

America's most broadly representative scientific organization, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, is trying to blow away the last vestiges of the old delusion that scientists can stand apart from society. A recent report by the AAAS Committee on Scientific Freedom and Responsibility forthrightly states:

Engineers and scientists who see their own work, or their field of knowledge, being used for morally dubious ends or in publicly dangerous ways, must speak up, even if this means blowing the whistle on their employers.

Professional ("learned") societies should defend their members who may be persecuted for such protests, a suggestion calculated to send shudders through many of these politically timid groups.

The report is remarkable, not so much as a call to new action, but as an indicator of how high the social consciousness of American scientists has risen in 20 years. It is the naive idealism of the 1930s, which encouraged Nobel prize winners to lament that the world would be a better place if politicians would only have the "integrity" of scientists. And this are the ranks of those who still maintain the scientific work is ethically neutral.

Asking professional societies to defend members who suffer for acting on this responsibility is another matter. Few such societies have the funds, or the inclination, to stand up to an employer or a pressure group that is bullying one or two of its members.

The AAAS is not talking about cases of broad social protest, such as objecting to the recent Vietnam war. It is concerned with "matters directly related to the professional competence of members of the [professional] society." The AAAS report cites the case of three engineers who perceived that the automatic controls planned for San Francisco's Bay Area Rapid Transit (BART) system would be unsafe, as they later proved to be. Rebuffed by their superiors and turned aside by the BART board, the engineers were fired from their jobs as troublemakers.

The California Society of Professional Engineers (CSPE) investigated and found the engineers had "acted in the best interest of the public welfare," a finding

which was a rare and commendable gesture from their employer, but declined to join their damage suit against BART, which was dismissed out of court.

The AAAS would have all professional societies act as did CSPE and to go further: in backing court action when necessary.

This is a responsibility demanding courage and perception, that professional societies have too long ignored. They can do so no longer. The AAAS committee is right when it observes in this connection that the public hostility to science so evident today "will almost certainly grow unless scientists exhibit greater concern for preventing misuse of science and technology."

When landscape gets short shrift

French Riviera going high-rise

By Jeffrey Robinson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Paradise is pockmarked, and the French Riviera is quickly becoming one very long high-rise apartment house. From Menton on the Italian border, past Monaco, past Nice, past Antibes, and even a few kilometers past Cannes, the coast is dotted with 25-, 30-, 35-story apartment houses and ultra-modern marinas and very little of what made this coast the playground of 50 years ago.

Nothing had happened to Villefranche in the 20-odd years between my first visit and my settlement there to alter my impression that the place had been misnamed. It should have been called Paradise-sur-Mer," notes writer Waverly Root of his first trip to the coast in 1928. He says that even 20-25 years ago everything was still rather peaceful.

But when he returned to Villefranche just last year, he couldn't help but feel that the coast was a disaster area. "Paradise has been lost and Paradise is never likely to be regained," he says.

What you find are projects like Marina Bale des Anges at Villeneuve Loubet, consisting of two immense pyramid shaped buildings lining a convex beach where fishermen once dried their nets.

At Mandelieu and La Napoule, not far from Cannes, an entire community is being called Cannes Marina, and it's so starkly modern that it totally overshadows a small historic fort some 100 yards away.

Here in the Principality, the Losws Corporation is building what will eventually be the largest hotel on the coast. This complex has been severely criticized for helping to ruin what once had been a quaintly splendid protected harbor.

"But all is not lost," claims Pierre Feijoo. "The battle is just beginning." Mr. Feijoo is running a citizen's action group called the Regional Union for Safeguarding Life, Nature, and the Environment. "The days of exploiting this coast without any local interference are over. We may never be able to return it to what it once was. I'm afraid it's too late for that. But we can stop what's happening here now."

The building trade began taking Mr. Feijoo and his organization very seriously about a year ago. There was a half-completed apartment project going up along the sea not far from Hyeres. A marina was to be beside it, and it would probably be there today had the government not suddenly withdrawn the building permit.

"It can be done," Mr. Feijoo says. "We took



'No one is going to fly ... to the ... Riviera to glare at apartment houses'

the builders to court and won. Under French law all coastal land is public property to the point reached by the highest tide. This applies even to reclaimed land, and all things built on that land must be for the leisure needs of the citizenry.

"We stopped the project, which was to have 360 housing units, at a mere 145. We also had the right to ask for the demolition of the entire project, but because the government was at fault for granting the permit, we can't promise with the builder. We allowed him to keep his investment — about \$20 million worth — and have insisted that, in exchange, he build a water purification plant on the unused land."

From there the citizens' group took off. At Eze Village, 1,800 feet by sheer drop above the Mediterranean, a builder had wanted to construct a cable car on the side of the mountain to connect the medieval village with his planned marina below. The previously granted construction permit was rescinded.

The one place along the coast where buildings could be easily controlled might be Monaco, where Prince Rainier III, with the help of a little benevolent despotism, can put his foot down. Yet Monaco has been highly criticized of late for the rash of new buildings which have changed the tiny country's face.

"I don't necessarily like it either," the Prince says. "But what can you really do? You can't make regulations that cover everything.

You can't say, 'I won't allow it, if it is in conformity with the rules.' But however, one good thing here, and that there's not much room left for building."

Mr. Feijoo points out that throughout the rest of the coast his problem is not because there's nothing but room. "I think it's all turning around now. Most of all with the monasteries. At least if the sea we don't think there will be more."

"The communities are aware of government is catching up. A master being worked on which will limit the use of construction permits and will a builders to show a much higher regard for the land and whatever they're put that this has become a double-edged sword. Builders are now looking to go inland."

Set back in the foothills of the Maritimes, as they come down to the beaches, there is still a great deal of space and raw country.

"What we have to do now," says Feijoo, "is wait for those builders to just go away with whatever they can, leave ready for them. We've been in the villages in the back country and convinced them that the only way to offer tourists is beauty. Now they fly from New York to the French coast at apartment houses."

Some British wild flowers so rare, location is secret

By Sam Napier

These British rare plant lovers have discovered that the orchid is a very rare plant, and its location is secret.

Ten years ago the Nature Council told of a plant which had only 12 known specimens. They thought it was safe — it was in a reserve. But one day not long thereafter half of the specimens were gone.

About that time, too, Britain had only six known specimens of another wild flower, the monkey orchid. Discovered in 1931, this plant cannot be moved because its life depends on (tiny fungi which cannot be transferred. The conservationists presently are also guarding its location. They issue little news about it in order to avoid attracting attention, but it is known that monkey orchids bloom somewhere in the heart of the Chilterns.

At least half a dozen varieties of wild flowers have been wiped out in the last two decades. And, says Mr. J. Collins, a planning officer in Cheshire, before long "the orchid and the

primrose could both disappear from the countryside." If that happens, the day according to Mr. Collins, will be the day of the flower picker.

For some years there has been a campaign throughout England and Wales which prohibits the picking of wild flowers along roadsides, in woods and fields. Still, say the conservationists, the people think that because no one is picking the wild flowers are there for the picking.

This is why Parliament has the species list. And this is why the conservationists insist on keeping the exact location of existing plants secret.

Weekend pickers, they feel, often know the value of the plants they are picking. Attracted by the flowers, they know that the plants may be valuable and grow only under strict conditions, probably in only one or two areas of the country.

'The Passenger' soars into visual poetry

By David Sterritt

"The Passenger" is a most tantalizing movie.

It brings into creative friction one of the greatest Italian directors, Michelangelo Antonioni, and two of the world's biggest stars — Jack Nicholson and Maria Schneider.

It focuses on some of the weightiest themes around — identity, the elusiveness of happiness, the meaning of life — but contains them within a suspense-movie format that keeps you guessing up to (and beyond) the last minute.

And it does these things in one exotic setting after another — Algeria, Spain, Germany, England, from desert waste to modern television studio.

The result is an almost-masterpiece that seems bound to generate controversy. "The Passenger" never caters to its audience. It demands attention, imagination, and even collaboration in determining the significance of the alibi story's many twists. Yet there are many riches here, including new evidence of Antonioni's genius for visualizing not only the world of things, but the world of ideas as well.

"The Passenger" plot is evasive, ephemeral — on purpose, I think. Sometimes it seems arbitrary and contrived; sometimes it soars into a sort of visual poetry that leaves story behind altogether. The important elements, however, are mood and meaning. "The Passenger" is bursting with mood. As for meaning, each spectator must make that decision for himself. Antonioni himself started shooting with an incomplete script, uncertain where the adventure would lead. The finished film is ambiguous, but grandly so.

The main character is a TV journalist who has lost his grip on both his life and his work. He is a man who has been in a faraway land, having failed to track down a guerrilla leader in the African desert. He stumbles across an opportunity to exchange identities with an acquaintance who has just died. A

little passport-tampering and the job is complete. He steps into the world wearing the name of a man he scarcely knew.

The movie follows this peculiar personality through various adventures — as he discovers that his alter ego was a gun-runner, as he meets a girl (Miss Schneider) who advises him about life-styles, as he pantingly avoids discovery by his wife (she has figured out that it wasn't her husband who died, and understandably wants a few answers). It all culminates in a mysterious last encounter, filmed in a majestic seven-minute shot that sums up the movie's ineffable notions about time, space, and experience.

The film's one consistent flaw stems from the screenplay, written by Antonioni himself, Mark Peploe (who had the original idea), and Peter Wollen (author of the erratic but thought-provoking "Signs and Meaning in the Cinema"). "The Passenger" dialogue is often strained and unreal, sometimes unbearably pretentious. And subtle it's not — with its hero lost (literally) in the desert of life, a man named Locke searching for the key to his own existence.

But when everyone keeps his mouth shut, and the symbols don't get too heavy-handed, Antonioni's images take us into a strange and keenly detailed nether world of moral and emotional complexity. The filmmaker seems to know his way around pretty well. He has said that in "The Passenger" he was "for the first time ... working more with the brain than, let's say, with the stomach." But he is a taciturn guide. He leaves us to ourselves in groping our way toward the center of his unique movie.

I doubt if "The Passenger" will duplicate the phenomenal success of Antonioni's "Blow-Up," which also probed timeless topics in a pop-movie framework. Yet I also doubt it will sink into disrepute like the underrated "Zabriskie Point," although "The Passenger" sometimes suffers from the same murky intellectualism. Rather, the new film will stand on its own individualistic merits — like



Maria Schneider, Jack Nicholson in Antonioni's 'The Passenger'

such Antonioni classics as "L'Aventura" and "Eclipse" — offering regal recompense to viewers who don't mind overlooking a little of what one critic called Antonioni-ennui.

Though "The Passenger" has political overtones, for the most part they remain implicit and unstated. But another of the great Italian filmmakers, Roberto Rossellini, has recently turned his attention directly toward history and politics. The movie — called "Anno Uno" — is a far cry from the urgent drama of Rossellini's seminal "Open City,"

not to mention the melodrama of, say, "Fear" from his Ingrid Bergman cycle of films.

"Italy — Year One," to give the American title, concerns the political reorganization in Italy immediately after World War II. It centers on Alcide De Gasperi, who played a key role during this period. The visual style is much quieter even than that of Rossellini's recent Italian TV films. It is based almost entirely on static tableaux, while the soundtrack echoes with words, words, words.

Is American English really different from British?

All-American English, by J. L. Dillard. New York: Random House. \$15.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Persons who write on language often seem unable to overcome one major misunderstanding. This is that there is a separate American language in contrast with, primarily, British-English. No matter how often this canard has its feathers plucked, it continues to float on the linguistic pond.

Books

What is different — if so small a degree of contrast can be dignified with this word — is a minute portion of the American vocabulary. But grammatically, syntactically and even

stylistically, good, basic American-English and good, basic British-English are the same. Where a major difference exists, it is in pronunciation, which does not determine the existence of a separate language, any more than the difference in pronunciation between a Vermont and a Mississippian does so.

After Professor Dillard's excellent work "Black English," this book is a disappointment. It is apparently animated by an anti-British, anti-Teutonic spirit which leads the author into some serious misstatements and false conclusions. Perhaps one example will suffice. It is the author's thesis, with which no one disagrees and which has been stated convincingly ever since H. L. Mencken wrote his classic "The American Language," that on this very point, that American-English has been receptive to many words of outside origin.

Somehow, Professor Dillard seems to have reached the conclusion that this has changed the language basically. For he summarizes, in assessing today's linguistic heritage of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, "The extensive use of English by groups that would more than dwarf those three Germanic tribes has removed modern English from that historic tradition and placed it, whether we like it or not, in an international context in which rural English and nearly prehistoric German seem exceedingly trivial."

It is not a question of whether one likes it or not, but of linguistic facts. Grammatically, English is as wholly and as purely Teutonic as when spoken by the Saxons; as are modern German and Swedish. The same is true of it stylistically and of the spirit with which it is spoken. It should be unnecessary at this date

to repeat this almost universally recognized fact.

There is no pleasure in merely piling up criticism, but it would seem the author just hadn't done all his homework in preparation for this book. Seeking to prove that the English spoken in American colonies bore no great resemblance to Elizabethan English, he mentions that, whereas Shakespeare often used impersonal verb constructions such as "It yearns me" and "It dailies me," these are not found in American records.

Perhaps, but what of the fact that they abound in modern American- (and British-) English, for example, it amazes (astounds, astonishes, annoys, hurts, perplexes, confuses, baffles, etc.) me (us, you or them)? Might not the argument be made that this very phrase in the use of impersonal verbs in modern American-English bespeaks a movement back towards, rather than away from an earlier stage of the language as Professor Dillard believes is happening? At least, the author could have hoped helpfully with this question.

Actually, the author's attempt to prove that (a) there has been an extensive non-English influence on the American language and (b) American-English has diverged substantially from British-English are conclusively refuted by the professor's own language, which — and I hope he will pardon me for this — is both distinguished in and of itself and is virtually indistinguishable from what would have been written by a British colleague.

The best portion of this book is that which harks back to Professor Dillard's earlier and justly praised work. His chapters on the origin, development, strength, and subtleties of black English are not only first-rate but are a signal contribution to the understanding of this neglected subject. His chapter on the

influences of English on the Spanish of Puerto Rico is also praiseworthy.

In general, and other than such flaws as those mentioned above, the weakness of this book does not lie in the author's facts, but in his effort to utilize these facts to support untenable theses. If one disregards such theses, the book is an interesting discussion of certain developments in American-English.

The Bermuda Triangle

The Bermuda Triangle Mystery — Solved, by Lawrence David Kusko. New York: Harper & Row. \$10.

Debunking is such a delight, especially if it is done with the quiet precision employed in this book.

Mr. Kusko sweeps away a lot of the fuzzy thinking surrounding the Bermuda Triangle legend with the flick of a document.

He simply goes back to the records of each disappearance of a ship or airplane filed to the supposedly perilous environs of Bermuda. Despite the title, he is not able to explain all the incidents, but he does peg the vast majority of tragic occurrences to storms or other comprehensible causes.

And some of the incidents mentioned in the Triangle legend happened hundreds of miles away from the area, Mr. Kusko shows. It is a sweet pleasure to see the recent batch of hocus pocus, some of it highly profitable to imaginative writers, shown to be substanceless smoke.

— John Moorhead

home

How to keep the winds from flattening the garden

By Christopher Andreas

Eldred, North Yorkshire
High stakes (if you'll overlook the pun) are an integral part of good gardening: only in this case they mean not taking a risk. The motto is Stake Now or Pay Later. Weather forecasts are notoriously unreliable when it comes to detail about sudden luffin-flattening gusts, or the battering of broad beans by a torrential downpour.

This year I'm trying a (to me) new method with the herbaceous plants: four bamboo

Gardening

canes round each plant and squares — one above another — of plastic netting held taut by the stakes so that the plant grows up through the mesh (5-inch is best).

This is not only labor-saving, it's also very neat. The foliage hides the netting. There is no finicky tying of stalks to stakes. And above all the plant retains its natural shape — it isn't bound and bunched uncomfortably to a pole like Joan of Arc.

In the vegetable garden, peas and beans need staking. Broad beans need very robust stakes, stuck in deeply. They don't need to be higher than four feet as it's best to prevent your beans from growing too lanky and lean by pinching out their tops (which also encourages the beans lower down the stem to set quicker). Broad beans are usually grown in double rows, so place the stakes at intervals either side starting at the ends, and then string round them as the plants grow with as many strands as you think fit.

Peas and French beans (only growing to two

or three feet) can be supported similarly with shorter stakes, or by being interspersed with many-twigged "pea sticks" cut from some nearby woodland. It is best to poke these in the ground before actually sowing the seed, to avoid disturbing roots and growth. To be avoided in my humble opinion (and the opinion of some gardening friends who tried it) is the apparently tempest-proof technique of walling your peas in on both sides with stiff wire-netting (or even the loose plastic type.) They found that although nothing meteorological even faintly disturbed such a construction, it was also virtually impossible to pick the peas.

Back in the flower department, there is much to be said for twigs dispersed among patches of those annuals which achieve any kind of stature — things like clarkia, godetia, cornflowers, annual poppies. These quick-growers are even more prone to prone-ness-after-rain than the perennials.

Two things that simply cannot be grown without supports are runner beans and sweet-peas. They are climbers (remember Jack-and-the-?) and reach more or less for the sky. So give them as much height as you can, and remember that a row of either, sowed with rain, has no trouble in collapsing a flimsy structure. Netting suspended between poles can be helped out with horizontal lengths of strong wire.

Wigwams of bamboo are another method. Strings or wires up a high, sunny wall are good. Or lines of seven or eight-foot poles, angled together in pairs, and tied near the top to a further horizontal pole, is perhaps the strongest method of all, and also allows plenty of breathing space for the plants, not to mention picking space for the pickers.

Greek soups are kind to budgets

By June Bibb

Written for
The Christian Science Monitor

Wintthrop, Mass.
Cooking Greek dishes with one eye on the budget comes naturally to Beale Kouritsas. Soup days twice a week and growing her own groceries are two economies she doesn't think twice about.

Food

Spinach and Rice

1 pound spinach, washed and drained
1 medium onion, chopped
2 tablespoons tomato paste or 1 can tomato sauce
1/2 cup each of oil and uncooked rice
1 cup water

1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 tablespoons chopped celery
1 teaspoon mint
1 cup water

Saute onion and celery in oil. Add remaining ingredients. Salt and pepper to taste. Cover and cook over medium heat for 30 minutes. Serves four as main dish.

Wednesdays and Fridays are traditionally "soup days" in the Kouritsas's house, just as they were in Greece. Such main-dish favorites as lentil and black-eyed bean are served with crusty bread, black olives, and bits of cheese (feta, if the budget permits, cheddar for the money saver).

Your favorite recipes and household hints will be welcome. Please send them to The Christian Science Monitor, Box 353-International, Astor Station, Boston, MA 02123.

Clothes: 'Everybody's sloppy today'

By the Associated Press

New York
"The so-called traditional type of clothing has disappeared," says Vincent de Paul Draddy, chief executive of David Crystal, the

clothing store here, "because a woman can't mix up to suits herself." For some time, Mr. Draddy suggests, this new, nonconformist attitude toward fashion can be disastrous, especially in the mix-and-match department.

"Now women will buy a pair of pants that doesn't go with the sweater that doesn't go with the blouse that doesn't go with the coat," he laments. "It would be much better if they let the manufacturer put it together."

"Young people don't understand good clothes, good workmanship, good fabric. What's sad is they don't care. They buy expensive stuff but it doesn't look good. Even on the best taste level people have changed. Everybody's sloppy today."

Mr. Draddy says five factors must be present for a manufacturer to get a good "run" of 25,000 to 30,000 on a garment: fabric,

style, color, price, and fit. But fabric, he insists, is most important.

"You can have the best-looking dress, in the right style, right color, right price, right fit. If it's the wrong fabric you won't sell it."

Mr. Draddy has predicted what he thinks will be the fashion in men's shirts, a successful concept that started the men's fashion world in 1947. He also introduced the alligator status insignia on the Lacoste sports shirt.

"The fad stuff has got to come and go, but a classic such as the shirtwaist dress has been here for 40 years, and I see no reason why it won't be here the next 40, with variations, of course," he says.

As for women's penchant for pants, he says, "I think it's a fine fashion idea and one that will be here forever."

"It takes a long time for dresses to go up and a long time for them to go down. The change has to come naturally rather than be manufactured," says Mr. Draddy, who was one of the few to refuse to produce the disastrous "longuette." "That failed because it was pushing fashion, and I don't think you can do that."

children



By Gordon N. Converse, staff

Mother and young seal bask in the sun

Gull finds a quiet spot for baby seal to sleep

Once upon a time a little baby seal was born on the big cluster of rocks off the coast of California at Pebble Beach called Seal Rock. This baby seal's glistening coat and big brown eyes attracted the sleek black cormorants which flew over to celebrate its arrival. They dived for fish for the mother seal and the baby.

All the other seals on the big Seal Rock barked their approval of the newcomer. The barking could be heard many miles away. Finding resting beds of long twigs kept, they lay on their backs cracking abalone and clams.

The pelicans, too, came. They swooped up and down around the rock, gathering fish in their wide bills, and dropping them down for the baby seal to eat. The sea gulls called and shrieked their "hello," as well.

And just as you might suppose, all this activity and noise frightened the baby seal. It cried softly to its mother all the night.

Nearly, watching all that was going on, was a very wise old gull. He finally flew over to the mother seal and said, "I know a very quiet place, away from the noise of the birds and seals and others, and the breakers, where you can raise your new baby in peace. It is a little cove very near here. The gentle waves of the Pacific Ocean will rock the baby to sleep. The cypress will play it a song and the moon

will weave a blanket of gold. It will come from the deer and the squirrel butterflies and raccoons who are there."

This advice was indeed wise. The mother seal and to her baby, that wise old gull spread its strong wings and flew in the direction of the little cove. The mother seal and her baby seal swam after it, toward that peaceful place.

Just as they swam into the cove of Pebble Beach, the Monterey cypress trees waved their dark green branches welcome. The gentle wind was sweetly, "Welcome, Welcome."

And sure enough, just as the wise old gull had said, there was a deer of raccoon and a turtle and some butterflies. "We love it here," they all seemed to say. "You will rest near the soft of the quiet forest, and the ocean will play it a song."

The moon came out and wove a blanket of gold for the baby seal. All Pacific sang this song:

Baby seal, rest your head on this green ocean bed listen to my lullaby song and it won't be very long you'll be asleep, asleep.

Can you find and circle the hidden education terms?

They read vertically, horizontally, diagonally, forwards, and occasionally, even backwards.

T N E M E C N E M M O C A B H A L P E T
O F R A T E R N I T Y E S T M B X T E L
A O L D B R A S B A D R A O B K C A L B
D U G A M L U S U R E C T A K C A R O
G O W N X B L H C P M B A D E N U R E L
A K A N S E R O S S E F O R P A R L S A
N R O J A M L O X M O R E N R U S E T S
T E M P O L U L R A N D Y K I N E S L S
A T G R E S E A R C H U C U N I O N Q R
L H E G A S R E S I D A T C A M P Q O
N A E D L A K R O N E R M R I B R U M O
R U X I T N E D I S E R P U P A P E R M
Q U A M A L T D E D K O U M A S T R E A
T U M O Q N A C M B O T S C L U B A T B
S A S R E T H A L L A U G H A D A K S M
E Q L D A M B P Q U Y T I S R E V I N U
M X U T E V I T C E L E Y E L S I N O R
E T R I Y Z T I R O R O S A L T K E Y E T
S U E W J A P A N O I T A C U D E O C A

Veronica A. Rapatz
Answer blank appears among advertisements

Adviser
Blackboard
Campus
Cap
Chalk
Classroom
Club
Coeducation
College
Commencement
Courses
Crest
Desk
Dorm
Electric
Exams
Fraternity
Gown
Hall
Labs

U.S. agency maintains worldwide disaster vigil

By Marlon Bell Wilhelm
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Washington

Can human suffering be computerized? If Nina King had been asked that question 30 years ago, at the close of World War II, she would have answered no. There was no way of computing the suffering of her own family in Cheboygan, Michigan, when they learned that her brother James was missing in action in the South Pacific.

Asked the same question today, however, after more than a decade of tireless work in the Foreign Disaster Coordination Center, U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), she does not hesitate to say: "Millions of disaster victims are being helped to survive because of our steadily improving capability for calculating their needs in time."

For many disaster victims around the world, Nina King is the computer. By bringing together all of the data that flows through AID's Operations Center — lives lost, number of survivors affected, dollar damage to the economy involved — Miss King came up with a method of differentiating the severity of each disaster: 1 to 6, minor; 7 to 10, moderate; 11 to 15, serious; 16 to 24, major.

By her count, Bangladesh registered 22 on this scale during the civil strife preceding its separation from Pakistan.

Nigeria, 21, in the civil war with Biafra. Peru, 19, in one of the worst earthquakes of recent times.

East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), 18, in a cyclonic tidal wave and flood. Nicaragua, 16, in an earthquake that destroyed its capital.

"When major disasters like these occur," she explains, "thousands, and sometimes millions, of people are affected. It is not our purpose to compute the degree of suffering, but rather the scope of the tragedy for the innocent populations involved. Getting the kind of help needed to the scene of the disaster at the right time and in the right quantities is the year-round business of the Foreign Disaster Coordination Center."

Through the intricate meshing of the

human machinery at the center of the world's largest full-time, disaster-relief operation located in the Department of State, the United States has assisted other nations in 450 disasters since the center opened in 1964. Nina King is one of 15 staff members working to assess the requirements, authorize the funds, purchase the supplies, and get the relief goods to the victims.

Over the 10-year period in which the center grew from a three-desk emergency operation to a full-blown operations center resembling the chambers of the United Nations Security Council, Miss King has played all of the roles — sometimes all at once.

"For the first seven years, none of my duties changed," said the former operations officer, now planning assistant to assistant coordinator William R. Dalton. "I just kept adding new ones."

Nov. 13, 1970, for example, is a day she will never forget. "I happened to be the duty officer when East Pakistan was hit by the worst cyclone in the 20th century," she explains.

The disaster-relief duty officer is responsible for the initial U.S. response to any foreign disaster. The first official news came to Nina King in the middle of the night. "Cyclone hit East Pakistan at high tide," read the urgent cable telephone to Miss King from the State Department. "... tremendous loss of life ... communications out ... Ambassador requesting food, blankets, shelter."

By 7 a.m., the White House was preparing a message from the President of the United States to the President of Pakistan, expressing the sympathy of the American people to the millions left homeless and hungry, and offering help.

"Along with a tidal surge 25 feet high," she recalls, "the storm had destroyed the homes and crops of 3.6 million coastal residents. More than 300,000 perished in the winds and floods. In remote districts, survivors had to be lifted out by helicopter."

Before the day was over, the AID Operations

people/places/things



Disaster relief: Filipino flood victims clamour for food from helicopter crew

Center had arranged for the distribution of hundreds of tons of food by voluntary agencies on the scene; organized an airlift of blankets and tents; dispatched 10 helicopters to rescue survivors clinging to roofs and trees; and drew on contingency funds for \$10 million to finance the U.S. rescue effort. U.S. assistance to the cyclone victims eventually reached \$18 million.

When civil strife broke out in the same area several months later, leading to the independence of Bangladesh from Pakistan, the value of U.S. aid to the hungry and homeless of Bangladesh amounted to more than half of some \$60 million contributed for relief and rehabilitation by the international community.

"On our 'disaster scale,'" Miss King reports, "Bangladesh holds the record for human suffering in this century due to natural causes. Cyclonic storms and floods are a way of life in East Bengal. Another flood and cyclone hit Bangladesh last year. Add to this the displacement of 30 million people in the civil war that followed the 1970 cyclone."

In her 10-year career with AID's Disaster Relief Center, Miss King has proved her humanitarian philosophy on the front lines of the battle against the common enemies of man: earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, cyclones, drought and pestilence. For her "outstanding performance" in this humanitarian effort, AID recently presented Nina King with its meritorious honor award.

American and Russian sailors in Boston

Detente: a baseball pennant for two Lenin badges

By Stewart Dill McBride
Staff writer of
The Christian Science Monitor

It tasted like a hotdog, sounded like a Russian folk song, and came packaged in two destroyers.

Called detente — Navy-style — it was enjoyed by hundreds of Soviet and American sailors here last week.

The visit which commemorated the end of World War II was planned at the highest levels of their respective governments. Two Soviet destroyers — the Boyki and Zhugheily — came to Boston where the U.S. cruiser Albany played host to them. As one American sailor put it, "We aren't letting politics get in our way."

Indeed not. In a few short days of mingling, "international agreements" meant promises to write letters and "foreign trade" became "I'll give you one Hot Rod magazine and a baseball pennant for two Lenin badges and a belt buckle with a hammer and sickle."

"This should have happened 28 years ago," said young American sailor Dennis Armstrong, keeping beat with his toe to the bounding rhythm of a Soviet sailors' march.

"It's like being in downtown Moscow," grinned another American as he watched five Russians in high leather boots whirl arm-in-arm in the funnel of the USS Albany in a high-kicking cossack dance.

A sea of blue uniforms, white caps, and broad smiles engulfed the seven-pleca band which twanged everything from the traditional "Moscow Nights" to a rock and roll single of what sounded to an American ear like "Roll Over Beethoven."



Russian sailors strike up a tune for quizzical Americans

Trying to see above the standing-room-only crowds, at least one sailor perched on top of a nearby missile launcher — the kind which only 10 years ago was used to gun down Russian MIGs over Vietnam.

But this evening was not one of politics. Conversation (most often through sign language) was small talk of temperatures in

Siberia and the prices of Cadillacs and gasoline in America.

Rank transcended national boundaries. Officers of the two navies dined on salmon and prime rib while the enlisted men gobbled down pork chops and mashed potatoes.

"Black bread and horchata, it was not. But the Soviet sailors were inquisitive. They delighted in the unfamiliar food and sights in their five-

day schedule that included concerts, a Red Sox baseball game, art museums, and barbecues.

Like sailors in any new port, they returned to their two destroyers with pockets full of postcards and souvenirs. But, as one sailor put it, photographs of "people on the street and especially children" were, for them, the ultimate prizes.

Portrait of a lady

What with the droughts, the floods, the unsuitability of the soil and the sheer immensity of the tasks of settlement, it seems a marvel today that Australians in the latter half of the last century had any time at all for cultural pursuits.

Yet time they did have, and money too.

In 1859, only eight years after Melbourne became the capital of the new state of Victoria, a public art gallery was established.

In both Melbourne and Sydney, professional artists were already recording the local scene on canvas, paper, and board, preserving for posterity some revealing glimpses of life in this new pioneering community. These colonial artists were, understandably, painting in the style and tradition of the European art that constituted their cultural heritage. In fact, students at the new gallery's art school spent their time copying the uniformly mediocre European works that hung on the walls. But toward the end of the 1880s an Australian artist returned from his travels in Europe with a new vision of what art in the new country should be.

Freed from imitativeness, beholden to foreign authorities and entirely released from the prevailing "brown varnish" habit, Tom Roberts, "the father of Australian art," used his vision and drive to found the first school of art in the antipodes.

Inspired in part by pleinairism, two of whose exponents, Roberts met in Spain, and whose emphasis on the importance of the first school of Australian painting was yet distinctly Australian in purpose and philosophy. It was named the Heidelberg School after the district where its followers camped.

Artists of this first Australian school of painting did not merely visit the countryside to paint it in the British landscape tradition, as their predecessors had done; they actually set up camps in the bush and painted, on the spot, what they saw around them.

The brilliant Australian sun and the totally different color patterns made by the eucalyptus gave them inspiration to throw off everything in their European heritage that was irrelevant to the Australian scene. Their art acquired a consciously national rather than a merely colonial style.

Earlier in his career, Tom Roberts had earned a living by preparing sets for a portrait photographer and by decorating the borders of finished photographs with Australian flowers and fruit. Now, as he gradually became recognized as an accomplished artist, he received commissions from the increasingly affluent urban society for portraits.

Few citizens of the new country were prepared to buy paintings of scenes set in the bush, even when these conformed to the current convention that every picture must tell a story or illustrate a moral anecdote. In the pioneering spirit of the time, therefore, which demanded that a man turn his hand to anything that needed to be done, Roberts took up portrait painting with vim and imagination, producing paintings that rank among his very best works.

Many support strongly his right to a foremost position in the country's cultural history.

"Portrait of Florence," painted in 1898, is a sensitive and delicate portrayal of a fashionable young woman, confirming that even in this young country, struggling for survival, feminine grace and artistic appreciation were accorded an honored place.

It was his income from portraits that enabled Roberts to paint his large genre pictures of scenes in the newly settled outback, and he often traveled hundreds of miles to gather material for these canvases.

In contrast to the respectable attire he wore in the city when painting society ladies, in the bush Roberts dressed as a "swaggle," including an ancient hat with corks hanging from the brim. A jacket thrown over the saplings formed his mattress; he used his boots as a pillow.

It was because of the success of the sheep stations that new cities prospered and graceful society ladies could enrich city life with their elegance and refinement. And it was because Tom Roberts was an artist who loved to paint shirt-sleeved shepherds as well as beribboned beauties in a style that no longer slavishly imitated European ideas that he became "the father of Australian art."

Ronald Vickers



"Portrait of Florence" 1898: Oil on canvas by Tom Roberts

Shores of Botany Bay

It is more than a year now since I left my beloved Botany Bay, sailing back to my native England from Sydney Harbor. For my stay in Australia, it was my good fortune to find a home about three minutes walk from the white sands that ring Botany Bay — a huge, almost circular bay, facing east. At midsummer the sun rises through the heads opposite my home-for-a-year, called Brighton-Le-Sands.

The day before I left I woke early and walked in the dawn light to see the sunrise. As I waited on the sands an early fisherman stood at the water's edge, while a jet took off from the runway jutting out into the north side of the bay and soared silver in the sun's rays. A moment later a runner sprinted along the sand left damp from the receding tide. The sky and the bay became palest rose, then shimmering golden as the sun rose between the distant heads of the bay.

I had often spent hours walking along the shore, always interested, always fascinated, and I lingered fondly now, strolling barefoot on the wet sand. A little rowing boat was towing something behind it; I could see now as I walked towards it, a horse's head rising from the water. This was something I had not seen before — a horse enjoying an early morning swim. The man was rowing towards the shore, he jumped out and pulled his boat up on the sands, but the reluctant horse was not ready yet; she lay down in the shallow water and let the waves ripple around her. Her master coaxed and pulled till she stood on the sands and allowed him to brush her coat. By this time I had reached them.

"Does she have a swim every morning?" I asked. "No, but she would like to," her owner replied. "I bring her when I can."

I found the tiny colored shells, newly washed up by the tide, and gathered my last

handful. In my trunk already packed was a boxful of these minute shells gathered on my shore walks. One day at home in England I would make a jewel box covered with myriad shells in varied shapes and colors, all gathered on the white sands of Botany Bay, all reminding me of my most precious Australian jewel.

Once I had spent a night camping at Coober Pedy where the precious opal is mined. There in the red dirt township we had visited the Opal Cave and seen the sparkling beauty of these many colored gems. Owning such gems was not for me, an exchange teacher, my delight had to be in managing to tour the great red heart of Australia (on my English salary). My jewels would be treasures of the mind. I would remember Coober Pedy as we arrived nearing sunset, the hills and land glowing flame-colored.

One evening looking across my bay, shining pink and blue and mauve, with gold tints, in the reflected sunset light, I thought contentedly, "Botany Bay is my opal." I have seen more colors gleam in its waters than in many opals. There was one evening in June, for example, when I was going to a wedding. I walked towards the bay and a wide band of purest gold stretched over the dark waters from between the headlands right across to the shore, as the full moon rose in the east. An even more vivid memory was of the silver blue bay which I saw every morning as I walked on the beach road for my school bus. Most mornings the bay gleamed calm and beautiful under a cloudless sky.

Sometimes as I looked across to the headlands and saw the tankers coming in with their cargoes of oil for the refineries just inside the south headland, I thought of Captain Cook sailing in the bark "Endeavour" and landing right there, just over two hundred years ago. He was the first explorer from Britain to land there, and he had given the bay its name, Botany Bay, occasioned by the great quantity of plants found there, as he writes in his Journal.

Botany Bay, I'll be back one day, maybe flying over your dear waters as I saw so many planes do, coming in to land, and flying away. When I fly into Sydney I just hope the sky is cloudless, and the splendor of the Harbour Bridge, the sprawling city, and my beautiful, sparkling bay will spread below to welcome me back.

Barbara L. Baker

Keep it simple

I watched a sea gull flying in a strong wind yesterday. He didn't make a problem of the wind, but used it to lift and carry himself along. He kept it all so simple and buoyant!

But what do we humans do? Do we not, far too often, complicate our experience with harmful reactions and unhelpful thinking — even to the point where life can seem an outright ordeal?

How can we make sure to keep it simple, unlabored, and still constructive? We can do it by turning fully to God, the supreme Intelligence, the basic Principle of being. In Christian Science we know Him as divine Love, all that is truly real, beautiful, powerful. We learn that God, perfect Principle, Love, Life, Mind — not matter — constitutes our whole being. He gives each of us a spiritual identity that is holy, free from evil.

This Science explains that our daily experience is the outcome of the thoughts and concepts to which we knowingly and unknowingly give credence and so submit ourselves. It teaches us how, by thinking spiritually of ourselves and others, we can live under God's law of harmony and health, instead of being swept into the turbulent down drafts of discordant materialistic belief.

As we read in the Bible, the Apostle Paul warned against losing "the simplicity that is in Christ." And in his message to the people of Philippi, he enumerated some components of Christly simplicity. "Finally, brethren," he told them, "whatsoever things are true, . . . honest, . . . just, . . . pure, . . . lovely, . . . of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things."*

I remember a time when self-centered pride, combined with a driving willfulness, seemed to be hopelessly complicating life for me. Hardly a week would go by without my experiencing pain or discomfort of some sort. But divine Truth — source of the Christ-power by which Jesus, our Way-shower, healed — gradually untangled it all for me, gave me peace from outside myself, and made me well.

It will do the same for anyone. "Let there be light," is the perpetual demand of Truth and Love, changing chaos into order and discord into the music of the spheres.† writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Regardless of what the material situation seems to be, God has a right plan and place for us. Expressing "the simplicity that is in Christ" will reveal it to us and keep us safe and healthy each step of the way. Dishonesty, resentment, complaining, grieving, self-pity, discouragement — these only complicate life. They act like poisons that claim to infect not only the atmosphere, but also our careers, relationships, and bodies.

God has made us spiritual, for He is divine Spirit. We are the divine Mind's perfect ideas. And we need positively to know that as such we all move together in oneness; never in conflict. Love motivates and blesses every thought and act of God's man.

The prayer of knowing what is divinely

Omega and Alpha

Earth needed one whole summer
Of sunshine, rain, and dew
To fashion and to scent this pear
That I now give to you.

Enjoy it, please, remembering
How, on the verge of Spring,
Nature gave you another gift:
A pear tree blossoming.

Russell Speirs

Reconciliation

The past she wakes to in the empty night
Is a smoking flax whose flame was long put out,
or that old love whose winter in her wears
the white pretense of death.
She cries for light beneath the running sap
to age the dark, redeem the child of hate.

The tree that served the autumn down her cares
must vindicate its sacrament of leaves,
remind the virgin in the stricken root.
No time is late
to shake the falling vowels from her breath.
Suddenly morning breaks across her tears.

Godfrey John

Bright spectacle

Almost too much of spectacle that day —
Wide fields slid by and merged, and narrow bridges,
And little streams. An unfamiliar way.
We traced through grassy valleys, we climbed the ridge
Above long wooded slopes. Sometimes the road
Dipped crookedly down a hillside, doubling back —
The memory blurs a bit. But a spire showed
Against the evening sky, slender and black
In the weakening light, and presently after a run
Uphill between thick hedges, veering right
We passed a little church. Her back to the sun,
A woman knelt by the door, her arm curved tight
About the waist of a tiny girl — a small
Bright spectacle, it does not blur at all.

Eligh L. Jacobs

For childhood I have loved the sound of water:
singing of rain at midnight; and the sweet
music of mountains in a storm; the flutter
of wet leaves after rain in early fall;
the gray swishing of water by the mill;
and little murmurings of streams that flow
through flower-dotted meadows or a quiet
green wood where only birds and children play.

There is a timeless healing in the sound
of water that I will never let my heart forget,
and sometimes after sorrow there is comfort
whenever I remember a sparkling stream
that makes a pathway through the crust of snow.

All this decades ago and half a world away

Nonne Nolan

true silence fear. It properly restores body structure and functions. It can bring forth the agreements that will stop wars, provide food to feed the hungry, and supply the wisdom to rightly regulate our governments, economies, homes, and families.

If we will give our whole hearts to the Father who loves us, we will gain the sense of living in Him that doesn't require struggle and suffering. This sense of life is simple, harmonious, beautiful, and our prayers can keep it that way.

*II Corinthians 11:3; **Philippians 4:8; †Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 255.

BIBLE VERSE

A father of the fatherless, and a
judge of the widows, is God in
his holy habitation.

Psalms 68:5

A search that satisfies

Today perhaps more than at any time in recent history long-held concepts are being challenged. Beliefs about religion, about God, about health, about the very substance of things are changing. There is a searching and rethinking going on.

In a deeply satisfying way Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures by Mary Baker Eddy provides a solid basis for rethinking basic assumptions. This book can help its readers understand God. It will help them look beneath the claims of material reality to the permanent truth of spiritual creation. This spiritualization of thought brings healing and a Christian purpose to living.

This book can help you too. You can have a copy of Science and Health by mailing in the coupon below.

Miss Frances C. Carlson
Publisher's Agent
One Norway Street
Boston, MA, U.S.A. 02115

Please send me a paperback copy of Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures. (S)

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

My check for \$2.50 enclosed as payment in full.

OPINION

A solemn warning from King Hussein

By Charles H. Percy

Washington
In our national preoccupation with the rapid-fire sequence of events in Vietnam, there has been a tendency to overlook a blunt warning of trouble ahead in another quarter. Jordan's King Hussein, on a private visit to Washington recently, told us insistently that a new military confrontation in the Middle East could be only months away.

King Hussein has spoken in this ominous way before. When I visited him in January he described the situation in his tinderbox region as "a false peace that is shrinking by the hour." Whatever the timetable, we ignore Hussein's warning and others like it at our peril. Time indeed is running out on our best opportunity to avoid what he calls "the military option" in the Middle East.

Nor can we be at all confident that any new resort to arms can be localized. Renewed fighting between Arab and Israel will instantly heighten the danger of confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, the two superpowers so deeply involved there.

If war comes it will not be because a majority or even a sizable minority on either side wants it. It will come because not enough was done to prevent it.

Seldom in history has a third party labored so diligently — and to some degree successfully — to achieve peace as the U.S. has done and is continuing to do in the Middle East. Yet ultimately only the Arabs and the Israelis

themselves can create an accommodation more lasting than the "false peace" we cling to now.

What, then, can the moderate, peace-seeking leadership on both sides do to bring about a settlement that might endure?

To begin with, I believe the Arabs must try to better understand Israel's deep fears for its safety, indeed for its very existence. Such fears are rooted in memories of the Holocaust. They were fed by the rhetoric of Nasser, who left Israelis with the impression that he would like to see their young nation pushed into the sea. And currently they are embodied in the "dream" of Arafat — expressed last fall at the United Nations — to create a secular Palestinian state of Muslims, Jews, and Christians.

To most Israelis, this was a threat to the survival of Israel as a primarily Jewish state. At the very least, the Palestine Liberation Organization's wanton terror raids and its unwillingness to accept Israel's sovereignty can only add to Israel's understandable fears.

Arab leaders could ease those fears by saying publicly and clearly what they have told me and others privately: that they do accept Israel's right to exist. (And while they're at it, they might literally put Israel "on the map" where it rightfully belongs. I have not seen the state of Israel on a single Arab map.)

One step Egypt in particular could take is to allow passage of Israeli cargo and Israeli-flag ships through the Suez when it is reopened next month. And there are other moves that



can come, once it is established that Arab and Israeli intend to coexist in peace: an end to the Arab boycott; the opening of trade and the beginning of cultural and nonmilitary exchanges; the allowing of free migration to Israel of Jews living in the Arab countries, giving them the same rights accorded all other residents.

The Israelis, for their part, must try to dispel the growing impression that they are rigid in negotiations. This does not mean that Israel is expected to take actions contrary to its national security interest; even its enemies would not expect that.

Yet it must understand the unified Arab insistence that there can be no meaningful settlement until a permanent homeland is established for the displaced Palestinians. Who more than the Israelis should be sympathetic to the desire of Palestinians for recognition and a home of their own?

One can understand Israel's reluctance to negotiate with the PLO, given that organization's repugnant record of terrorism and throat. One may also regret that a man who is an acknowledged terrorist chieftain is the

chosen spokesman for the Palestinians — a leader both admired and supported by the entire Arab world. If Israel continues to talk with Arafat and the PLO, the possibility of a durable peace.

I also believe there will be no Israel, no security for Israel, no draws from most of the lands it has since the 1967 war. Egypt and Syria more likely to passively and forfeit that land than Israel will positions were reversed. While will probably have to be made at borders, especially along the critical Golan Heights, the occupied territory is a painful settlement that is to have no success.

At this point, concessions are in both camps to involve risk. To sides who hesitate might admit the admission of the remarkable Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion peace with our neighbors... they will not reluctantly agree... will enthusiastically welcome a hearts as essential for our country that is our only true security.

Senator Percy is ranking member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Near Eastern and Middle Eastern Affairs.

Joseph C. Harsch

Mr. Lee's common sense

We are indebted to Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore for the most sensible thing said yet about the consequences in the world from the American refusal to save the Saigon government from final defeat at the hands of Hanoi.

While President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger were reassuring every VIP visitor who stopped by (and the list has been a long one) that the United States will keep its commitments, Mr. Lee suggested that it would be helpful for the President and the Congress to speak with one voice.

The statesmen of the world are no dummies. All of them have long since learned something about the way the American Constitution operates. They know without anyone having to tell them that a president in Washington can make valid commitments only by and with the consent of the Congress.

The American credibility about which Dr. Kissinger so worries these days results from the fact that President Nixon made commitments without the knowledge or consent of anyone in the Congress. The text of his letters to former President Thieu of Vietnam belong to an aberrant phase in American history. Mr. Nixon was certainly not the first American President to make private commitments but I know of no case in American history where any other President made such a strong commitment without any awareness of Congress.

Mr. Lee's remarks are a reminder of what is now generally called the era of the "imperial presidency." Beginning with the Kennedy administration there was a growing assumption around the White House that a president could commit the United States by his own word.

Any president at any time can commit himself. He can say, quite properly, that under certain circumstances he will try to persuade the Congress to take some special course of action. But he cannot promise that the course of action will be taken. That must depend on the Congress. Mr. Nixon made a specific promise to President Thieu that in the event of a violation of the Paris agreements he would take military action.

That promise had come to seem normal around the White House by 1973. It would not have been normal in the pre-Kennedy period of American history. Eisenhower was extremely careful to operate foreign policy

exclusively within the limits of known congressional approval. President Truman was equally scrupulous. In the period just before Pearl Harbor President Roosevelt was widely accused of lagging behind public opinion. He had no intention of making a single warlike step without first being sure he had Congress, and public opinion, behind him.

The willingness of the United States to fulfill its commitments is not in question. But the ability of any president to make a secret commitment on his own responsibility is in tatters.

Prime Minister Lee has put his finger on this point. A presidential policy without the approval of Congress is worthless. It always should have been, and usually was, President Ford cannot regain the confidence of the outside world by merely asserting what will happen. He will regain it (insofar as it may have been lost) by practicing a foreign policy limited strictly to what Congress and public opinion will support.

Perhaps it would be a prudent thing to have a review of all existing American commitments. Let Congress go over the list and decide in each case whether the commitment should be confirmed or repudiated. Perhaps there has been too much in the way of easy commitments. Probably fewer than all the commitments on the books right now would survive such a review.

No one can actually know right now what the United States might do under all circumstances. I think we do know that it will sustain the NATO alliance and its members. It is committed to fight for South Korea by contract and by the fact of 38,000 American troops there now. (The U.S. Second Infantry Division is deployed between the frontier and Seoul.) The U.S. is bound both by treaty and by obvious self-interest to fight for Japan. Beyond that? There are some murky places on the map where the extent of the American commitment may well be fuzzy and uncertain.

Such uncertainty can be dangerous. It was fatal in 1960 when the North Koreans thought they could march South without any American intervention. They made a mistake. It is desirable, indeed it is urgently vital, to avoid the danger of someone making a similar mistake in the future. There should be no doubt about what the United States will or won't do.

Washington Letter

Courting Goldwater's support

By Geoffrey Sperling Jr.

They call it the "Goldwater factor" in this city. What it means is this: No single Republican outside the President is more influential than he. For this reason President Ford woos him, calling him on the phone from time to time to ask advice. And for this same reason those among the right wing who would like to have Mr. Ford deposed next year — among them Ronald Reagan — also court the grizzled warrior from Arizona. Thus it is that one of the most persistent questions being asked these days in the highest GOP circles, among leaders of varying ideologies, is this: "Where will Goldwater be in 1976? Will he lead a challenge aimed at displacing Gerald Ford?"

Already Mr. Goldwater seems to be giving his answer. He has said — flatly — that he will not support a conservative, third-party bid for the presidency. At the same time he is displeased with much of the thrust of the Ford administration. Specifically, he did not like the appointment of Nelson Rockefeller — although he and the Vice-President have now made their peace. And he is displeased with the size of the tax cut — and thinks the President should have vetoed it. More than anything, Goldwater takes the traditional right-wing position against deficit financing.

But, despite these misgivings about the Ford performance to date, Goldwater probably will be right behind the President in his bid for election next year. He said so recently on CBS's "Face the Nation," although he indicated this support was an "as-of-now" position; one he took rather reluctantly and only because he thought any Democrat that would oppose the President next year would be even more unacceptable to the Goldwater base.

What really holds Goldwater to Ford is this: he likes the cut of the man. He likes a person who looks him squarely in the eyes — as Ford does. He likes the firm Ford handshake.

Goldwater was somewhat of an asset as a young man. And he is a sportsman. Thus, as one White House aide says, Ford-Goldwater relationship, "the special bond between them is athletes always have."

Now Senator Goldwater never kind of rapport with Richard Nixon. The two saw eye-to-eye on many issues. Thus when Goldwater decided to run for President, he was a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different. Goldwater is warm to Ford. But Reagan is calling Goldwater a candidate. At the same time the Reagan camp who are not that the former California candidate. Goldwater feels he wants the presidency because he is a man of the air and the President should speak up on the subject. Senator did not have to back him. He was challenging an old friend. Now the situation is different.